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GILDERSLEEVE-LODGE LATIN SERIES

WRITING LATIN

BOOK ONE—SECOND YEAR WORK

BY

JOHN EDMUND BARSS

LATIN MASTER IN THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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PREFACE

The **method** of this little book is intended to provide a rational and systematic treatment of the difficulties which assail the beginner.

The **order of subjects** is unconventional. Beginning with the simplest forms of statement, the development of topics has aimed to bring together things naturally associated in the mind, and therefore often confounded. For instance, the Possessive Dative and the Possessive Genitive are contrasted in the same exercise; likewise the Infinitive with Subject Accusative and the Indirect Question. The confusion which arose under the unnatural method of studying such things at different times disappears when the pupil must associate and compare in the same lesson things alike in English, but unlike in Latin.

The **gulf between English idiom** and the technical statements of the grammar is further lessened by "Hints," following and supplementing the grammatical references. These are written from the standpoint of one attempting to recognize in the formulas of English the marks of their corresponding Latin constructions. It is expected that teachers will insist on thorough study of the "Hints," as of equal importance with the grammar in preparation for writing the exercises.

By the **postponement of certain subjects** to Book Two, time is gained for necessary practice in the fundamentals. Not until frequent repetition has insured something like mastery of the Indicative Mood and the common case-constructions are the other moods introduced.

An **abundance of easy sentences** provides for accuracy. To get all the details of very simple sentences correct is an achievement, at first; and the accurate and perfect writing of such sentences is better than botched attempts at solving syntactical riddles. Every fifth exercise is a piece of continuous prose, involving the principles of the preceding four lessons.

Much of the **Vocabulary** is taken from the first two books of Caesar's Gallic War. Familiar words have been employed to a large extent, in order that the pupil may concentrate his mind on the inflections. Besides the indirect review of Caesar which this method provides, a more thorough knowledge of the text may be secured through the use of the **second set of exercises**, which are **based directly on Caesar**, *B. G.* I, 1–13, and II, 1–11. It is recommended that these be used in the manner suggested in the headnote to Exercise I, on page 47.

Following these are **Constructive Sentences**, in which the pupil is provided with material for constructing his own illustrations of grammatical principles, and given a not too difficult test of intelligent mastery.

To the friends who have helped me in the preparation of this book I am much indebted, and I thank them here. In particular I would acknowledge my obligation to Professor Everett W. Sawyer of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, who has read the proof and given valuable advice.

J. EDMUND BARSS.

THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL,
LAKEVILLE, CONN., *April* 22, 1902.

WRITING LATIN

BOOK ONE

LESSON I

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE. TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

The references are to the grammars of Gildersleeve and Lodge (G.), Allen and Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), and Harkness (H.).

Case of the Subject: G. 203; A. 173. 1; B. 166; H. 387.

Case of the Direct Object: G. 328; A. 237; B. 172, 173; H. 404.

Case of Address: G. 23. 5, 201. Remark 1; A. 241; B. 171; H. 402.

Concord of the Verbal Predicate: G. 211; A. 204; B. 254; H. 388.

Active and Passive Voices: G. 212, 213, 214, 216; A. 111, 237. a; B. 94. 1; H. 191, 192.

Ablative of Agent: G. 401 (second paragraph); A. 246 and Remark; B. 216; H. 468.

Tenses of Incomplete Action: G. 227, 231, 242; A. 276, 277, Note, a, 278; B. 257 (complete), 260. 1, 2; H. 532, 534. 1, 2, 3, 536.

Questions with *-ne* and *Nōnne*: G. 454, 455; A. 210. a, c; B. 162. 2, a), c); H. 378 and 2.

HINTS.

Present Tense. English has THREE forms of the present. Latin has but ONE form to render all of these; thus,

English.	Latin.
I write (simple present); *I am writing* (present progressive); *I do write* (present emphatic).	**scrībō.**

Position of *nōn*. **Nōn** regularly stands before the word which it modifies. Thus, *We were not writing* is always **Nōn scrībēbāmus**, and never in the reverse order.

Position of the Vocative. The vocative is best written after one or more words of the sentence; thus,

Soldiers, where are your standards? **Ubi, mīlitēs, sunt sīgna vestra?**

EXERCISE I.

In each lesson the sentences numbered with heavy type constitute a short but complete exercise, suitable for review, or for a more rapid treatment of any part of the subject.

1. Orgetorix is forming a conspiracy. **2.** He will form a conspiracy and seize the throne. **3.** The chiefs of[1] the states were forming conspiracies. **4.** They fear Caesar and form conspiracies. 5. The Celts inhabited Gaul. **6.** Was not Gaul inhabited by Celts? 7. The tribes were ruled by chiefs. 8. Do the chiefs rule the tribes of Gaul? 9. The Gauls will go out and march through the province. **10.** You, Cicero, were making a speech. 11. Did Caesar make speeches? **12.** Were not the speeches of Caesar heard by the soldiers? 13. Part of Gaul is inhabited by Celts.

[1] The genitive will be systematically treated later; meanwhile, it is assumed that *of* and the English possessive case will be translated by the genitive, unless otherwise indicated.

14. Shall we wage war? 15. I am marching through part of the province. 16. Do the Celts inhabit part of the province? 17. The chiefs of the Gauls were making peace. 18. The royal-power (pl.)[1] was being seized by the chiefs of the enemy. 19. Orgetorix, are you seizing the royal-power? 20. War will be waged by the Gauls and (by) the chiefs of the Germans.

[See exercises, page 47.]

LESSON II

ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATE AGREEMENT. TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE, CONTINUED.

Attributive Agreement. Apposition: G. 289, 290, 291, 320, 321; A. 183, 184, 186 and a, 187. a, 1; B. 169. 1, 2, 233. 2, 234, 235. *A*, 1, *B*, 1; H. 393, 394, 395. 1, 2.

Predicate Adjective and Predicate Noun: G. 205, 206, 211, 285, 286. 1, 2, 340; A. 184. 2, 185. a, b, 187. 2, b, 239. a, 1, a and Notes, 186. b, 1, 2, 187. 2, b; B. 167, 168 and 2, 177. 1, 2, 235. *A*, 2, *B*, 2 (complete); H. 393. 8, 394, 395. 1, 2, 410. 1.

Tenses of Completed Action: G. 236. 1, 2, 239, 244; A. 279, 280, 281; B. 257, 262, 263, 264; H. 537. 1, 2, 538. 2, 539, 540.

HINTS.

Agreement. The somewhat complicated rules of agreement depend on the following principles:

(a) An adjective or a noun used in attributive or predicate agreement has the same CASE as the word (or words) which it describes.

(b) The GENDER and NUMBER of such adjectives or nouns will also be the same as those of the word or words which they describe, so far as circumstances allow. Special rules are

[1] Words in parentheses ( ) are explanatory.

given when one adjective describes two or more words of different gender or number.

Perfect Tense. The simple past tense in English is sometimes ambiguous, and we can then only guess whether a Roman would have used the perfect or the imperfect. Thus,

The soldier was brave

might be

Mīles *fuit* fortis

(that is, the soldier was once brave, and is so no longer, or was brave on some particular occasion); or

Mīles *erat* fortis

(that is, the soldier was habitually brave).

But in

The soldier was killed

only the perfect, **interfectus est**, could be used, because the imperfect, **interficiēbātur**, would mean either *he was being killed*, which the sentence does not suggest, or *he was killed a number of times!*

EXERCISE II.

1. The chiefs are called friends. 2. We call the chiefs our friends. 3. Orgetorix had been a chief of the Helvetians, a people of Gaul. 4. The throne has been seized by Dumnorix, a brother of Diviciacus. 5. Orgetorix, the chief of the tribe, has been appointed ambassador. 6. They appointed him ambassador. 7. Casticus, the Sequanian, will have made the same attempt (attempted the same). 8. You, Casticus, have seized your father's throne. 9. Had a conspiracy been formed by the bold leaders of all the states? 10. Were not the Belgians the bravest of all the Gauls? 11. They exchanged pledges (sing.) with-one-another. 12. Have we not had Caesar's oath? 13. You have the oath of Caesar, the mighty Roman general. 14. The Romans elected Messala and Piso consuls. 15. Messala and

Piso were elected consuls by the Romans. 16. We have called the Celts Gauls. 17. The Celts have been called Gauls by us. 18. Orgetorix, a brave Helvetian, had been chosen chief of this embassy. 19. Casticus, a brave chief of the Sequani, will make the same attempt. 20. The same attempt will be made by Casticus, the son of a brave Gaul.

LESSON III

THE RELATIVE. ABLATIVE OF MEANS AND OF CAUSE.

Syntax of the Relative: G. 614 and Remarks; A. 198 and a, 199; B. 250. 1, 2, 3; H. 396 and 2, 3.

Ablative of Means: G. 401; A. 248. c; B. 218; H. 476.

Ablative of Cause: G. 408 and Remark 2; A. 245 and b; B. 219; H. 475.

HINTS.

The Relative. In the sentences,

This letter is long: I am reading the letter, **Haec epistula est longa: epistulam legō,**

notice that the first *letter* is subject; the second, object. Notice how the Latin marks this difference.

Without change of meaning we might have had

This letter is long, and I am reading it, **Haec epistula est longa, et eam legō.**

Here *and it* (**et eam**) replaces the word *letter* (**epistulam**), avoiding an awkward repetition.

We may go still further and say

This letter is long, which I am reading, **Haec epistula est longa, quam legō,**

or, in a moro natural order,

This letter, which I am reading, is long, **Haec epistula, quam legō, est longa.**

It will be noticed that both **eam** and **quam** are accusative because they have taken the place of **epistulam** as the object of **legō**. The gender and number are the same as those of **epistulam**, the word which they replace, as well as of **epistula**, the "antecedent."

Grammatically, these facts are expressed by saying that the relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its *case* depends on its construction in the clause in which it stands.

Ablative of Means. *With* or *by* is a sign of this ablative wherever we may substitute *by means of* without altering the sense; thus,

The master was killed with a sword, **Dominus gladiō occīsus est.**

Remember

(a) that the ablative of means never takes a preposition;

(b) that the person with whom the act originates is the *agent,* not the means, and that **ā** or **ab** must be used to express agency; thus,

The master was killed by the slave with a sword,
Dominus ā servō gladiō interfectus est.

Ablative of Cause. Various prepositions in English are used in phrases which tell the *reason* or *motive* for an act. Generally we may recognize such phrases by observing that they answer the question "Why?" and that we may substitute for the preposition employed *because of* or *on account of* without altering the sense. Thus, in

They were pale with fright, **Pallidī timōre erant,**

we have the answer to the question "Why were they pale?" and we may substitute *because of* or *on account of* for *with*, and not alter the sense. What questions would the following answer?—

I was delighted with your gift.
The soldiers were blamed for their rashness.

EXERCISE III.

1. The Helvetians who had formed the plan were influenced by the speech of Orgetorix. 2. They are influenced by the hope which this speech has given. 3. The army has set out by three routes. 4. There are three routes by which the army will set out. 5. We have been praised on-account-of our bravery. 6. These are soldiers whom the commander has praised for great courage. 7. I saw many mountains the height of which[1] was great. 8. We who inhabit the plain admire the mountains for [their][2] height. 9. All were glad at this. 10. A bridge crosses that river which you see. 11. You see a river which is crossed by a ford and a bridge. 12. The Rhine, which is a deep river, was crossed by Caesar's army by means of a bridge. 13. By whom had that river been crossed? 14. We are disturbed by the news which has been brought by the scouts. 15. The scouts had brought news, part of which I did not hear. 16. A river, the banks of which are very high, has been seen by the three soldiers who were chosen [as] scouts. 17. Caesar will choose as guides those who have seen the river. 18. We all fled in terror. 19. Citizens, you are pale with anger and fear. 20. The soldiers returned by Caesar's command.

LESSON IV

ABLATIVE OF ATTENDANCE AND OF MANNER.

Ablative of Attendance (Accompaniment): G. 392 and Remark 1; A. 248. a, b, and Note; B. 222 and 1; H. 473. 1, 474. 2, Note 1.

[1] See footnote to Exercise I.

[2] Words in square brackets [ ] are not to be translated.

Ablative of Manner: G. 399; A. 248; B. 220 and 1; H. 473. 3 and Note.

Position of *Cum*: G. 413. Remark 1; A. 99. e, 104. e; B. 142. 4; H. 175. 7, 182. 2.

HINTS.

When to use *cum*. We have already had *with* as a sign of the ablative of means; thus,

We grasp with the hand (*with* = *by means of*), **Manū prehendimus;**

and of the ablative of cause; thus,

The king was white with rage (*with* = *because of*), **Rēx īrā pallidus erat.**

With may also denote attendance; thus,

Caesar set out with two legions (*with* = *together with*), **Caesar cum duābus legiōnibus profectus est;**

and likewise the manner in which an act is performed; thus,

The messenger ran with speed (i.e. *in a speedy manner*), **Nūntius cum celeritāte cucurrit.**

The preposition **cum** is never used except with the ablative of attendance and the ablative of manner.

EXERCISE IV.

1. The general crossed the river with all [his] forces. 2. We are crossing this deep river with great difficulty. 3. The river is crossed by fords and bridges. 4. The Romans were fighting with the Gauls. 5. The enemy had fought with courage. 6. Many were slain with the sword. 7. Others departed with the greatest speed. 8. Soldiers, you will fight with your enemies with swords and spears. 9. We saw the river with joy. 10. The weapon with which

I shall defend you is my sword. **11.** Were you pleased with that speech, my friend? **12.** Shall we[1] go with you, Galba, or (an) will you come with us? **13.** The general entered the camp with Labienus [his] lieutenant. **14.** The enemy with whom we fought defended the walls with great stones. 15. The city was defended by them with great courage. 16. But we took the city with all the defenders. **17.** The brave defenders went out with sorrow. 18. They will go out with the women and children. **19.** Orgetorix with other chiefs had formed a conspiracy. **20.** We heard the news with great joy.

LESSON V

REVIEW.

EXERCISE V.

Orgetorix the Helvetian was forming a conspiracy with other chiefs of the Gauls whom he had incited-to-rebellion. These[2] [men] seized the thrones of the states which they inhabited, and exchanged a pledge and an oath with-one-another. The Helvetians had already established peace and friendship with the nearest states. Orgetorix they appointed ambassador, [and it was he] who accomplished these things and influenced the leaders of the other states by the speeches which he made.

The Gauls had been armed by [their] leaders with swords and shields. They had both infantry and cavalry. They fought with courage, and were feared for the [great] size of [their] bodies. These were the enemies with whom the

[1] All the pronouns in this sentence should be translated, as they are in emphatic contrast.

[2] Use the relative.

Romans fought. Caesar came with that legion which he had with him (**sēcum**), and fortified [his] camp with a palisade and a ditch. By these[1] things and by the bravery of the soldiers the enemy was repulsed, and retreated with shouting and confusion. Orgetorix was greatly (**vehementer**) disturbed on account of this victory.

LESSON VI

DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT. ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT.

Indirect Object: G. 344, 345; A. 225 and a; B. 186, 187. I; H. 423, 424 and 2.

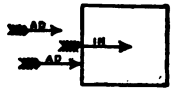
Limit of Motion: G. 337 and Remarks 1, 2, 4, 416. 1, 418. 1, 2; A. 153 (**ad**; **in**; **sub**), 258 and 2, a; B. 182, 1, a), b), 2, a, 3; H. 418. 1, 2, 4, 419. 1.

HINTS.

Translation of *to*. When *to* implies motion, as in

The farmer has gone to the field,

it must be rendered by the accusative with **in** or **ad**. For the rule regarding the omission of **in** or **ad**, see the Grammar. The general force of these prepositions may be gathered from the following diagram:



To as the sign of the indirect object does not imply motion, and is rendered by the dative; thus,

He gave a field to his son, **Filiō agrum dedit.**

[1] Use the relative.

Remember

(a) that the indirect object is often found without the preposition *to;* thus,

He gave his son a field;

(b) that while in English the indirect object is often made the subject of the passive, in Latin this is NEVER POSSIBLE. The direct object of the active must be made the subject of the passive; and such a sentence as

His son was given a field

would always take the form,

A field was given (to) his son, **Ager fīliō datus est.**

EXERCISE VI.

1. The general has given us our messages. **2.** The ambassadors of the Gauls have been given messages, which they will convey to the chiefs of that nation. 3. Caesar is setting out for Italy: he has given rewards to all [his] soldiers. **4.** I shall go to Spain, to Egypt, to Athens, [and] to Rome. **5.** To whom shall you present these gifts? **6.** To Dumnorix the Aeduan, who is going to Geneva. **7.** To what country will the Helvētians go? 8. To another part of Gaul, where Orgetorix has promised them homes. 9. To whom does he make the promise (promise this)? **10.** The legions which he was leading home had been promised many gifts. **11.** Shall you go to the country to-morrow? 12. The three armies returned to Rome by three routes. 13. You have not returned our hostages to us. **14.** The ambassadors will make many promises (promise many [things]) to those states to which they have been sent. **15.** Will you come to the neighborhood of Rome? 16. Rewards were presented to the soldiers. 17. The victorious soldiers were presented with rewards (abl. of means)[1] by the general. 18. This fact had been reported to the Helvetians, whose

[1] G. 348. Rem. 1; A. 225. d; B. 187. I, a; H. 426. 6.

ambassadors were coming to us. **19.** To whom had they reported this fact? **20.** They had conveyed our message to the chief, Dumnorix.

LESSON VII

DATIVE WITH INTRANSITIVES. DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS.

Dative with Intransitives: G. 346; A. 227 and f; B. 187. II, a; H. 426. 1, 2.

Dative with Compounds: G. 347; A. 228 and Note 1; B. 187. III, 1, 2; H. 429.

HINTS.

(a) Do not fall into the error of thinking that all compound verbs take the dative.

(b) Remember that other prepositions than *to* or *for* may require the dative in Latin. Thus, in

Caesar placed Labienus in command of the tenth legion,

of is not a sign of the genitive, but *placed-in-command-of* is equivalent to the single word **praefēcit.** The person who is placed in command is made the direct object of the verb, that of which he is made commander the indirect object; thus,

Caesar Labiēnum decimae legiōnī praefēcit.

EXERCISE VII.

1. I believe you. 2. We shall obey our leader. **3.** We shall obey all [those] who please us. **4.** Labienus is-in-command-of the tenth legion. **5.** The legion of which he is in command is called the tenth. 6. This army pleased the Roman generals. **7.** We please all [those] whom we obey. 8. Those who love you please you. **9.** I will not harm those who do not harm me. 10. The consul's son helped those whom he loved. 11. We love all whom we have helped.

12. I have persuaded all the ambassadors of the Gauls. 13. You will not persuade those who do not believe you. 14. We serve those whom we love. 15. Those whom we have served will help us. 16. We will spare the brave enemy. 17. Shall I spare those whom I have conquered? 18. He is making war on the whole Roman people. 19. Who has been placed-in-command-of the tenth legion? 20. You will be given a leader who will help your cause and lead you to victory.

LESSON VIII

PASSIVE OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

Impersonal Use of Passive: G. 208. 2, 217; A. 230; B. 187. II, b; H. 426. 3.

HINTS.

We have already found that the passive of *I give* (*to*) *you books* must always, in Latin, be *books are given to you*, not *you are given books*—**librī tibi dantur**, not **tū librōs daris.**

On exactly the same principle the passive of **crēdō tibi**, which means nearly *I give* (*to*) *you belief*, can only be **crēditur tibi**, *belief is given* (*to*) *you*, and not **crēderis**, *you are believed.*

In the passive, other intransitive verbs are used thus "impersonally" for the same reason, even if we cannot always supply an English paraphrase which makes the dative seem natural to us.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. You have persuaded me. 2. I have been persuaded by you. 3. The faithful slave will serve [his] master well. 4. The master will be well served by the faithful slave. 5. Caesar demands[1] grain of the Gauls. 6. Grain is demanded

[1] With **imperō** the *person to whom* the order is issued is in the dative, the *thing ordered* being regarded as the direct object of the active, or the subject of the passive.

of the Gauls by Caesar. 7. The news pleased the consuls. 8. The consuls were pleased. 9. You do not please me, Marcus, but I will pardon you. 10. I have been pardoned by Caesar, my enemy. 11. Will you obey your general? 12. This general will never be obeyed. 13. I am persuaded by those whom I believe. 14. I am believed by those whom I persuade. 15. The Roman army will injure those by whom Rome is being injured. 16. Labienus has been placed-in-command-of the whole army. 17. Whom has this speech persuaded? 18. Who has been persuaded by this speech? 19. Were not the enemy hindered by the baggage? 20. Did not the baggage hinder them?

LESSON IX

DATIVE OF THE OBJECT FOR WHICH. DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

Dative of the Object for Which: G. 356; A. 233. a; B. 191. 1, 2; H. 433. 1, 2, 3.

Dative with Adjectives: G. 359; A. 234. a; B. 192. 1, 2; H. 434. 1, 2.

HINTS.

Dative of the Object for Which (Purpose, Service). The following points should be noted:

(a) The English equivalent for this dative is a predicate noun, or an appositive with *as*.

(b) The construction is customary in Latin only with a limited number of abstract nouns, and appears to be in part an attempt to avoid asserting that a concrete noun is *identical* with an abstract noun; thus,

You are a help to me is **Mihi auxiliō es**;
but *You are a friend to me* is **Mihi amīcus es.**

EXERCISE IX.

1. Were all the leaders of the Helvetians like Orgetorix? 2. The leaders were not a help to the people. 3. Arms are useful (for a use) to soldiers. 4. The Romans came (as) aid to that tribe on whom the Belgians were making war. 5. That plan which you have formed is not pleasing to me. 6. I will give you much (great) money as a reward. 7. The lieutenant will be left with two cohorts as a protection to the camp. 8. Was not the cavalry of the Gauls a help to Caesar? 9. The Gauls were unlike the Romans, and were not (*and not* = **neque**) friendly [to them]. 10. I will give you two slaves as a present. 11. Two legions came as reinforcements to the weary Romans. 12. Were the Germans hostile to the Gauls? 13. What is war like? 14. War is unlike peace. 15. Was not this place suitable for a large camp? 16. This general was faithful to all soldiers who were faithful to him. 17. Has not my faithful slave been the greatest protection to me? 18. We are marching as reinforcements to the tenth legion. 19. The departure of the Gauls was like a flight. 20. You are not like me; you have always been a great hindrance to me.

LESSON X

REVIEW.

EXERCISE X.

The Romans had come to a place suitable for a camp, and were fortifying it (which they were fortifying). Scouts arrived and brought them news about the enemy. Some did not believe them, but Caesar, the general, was easily persuaded. Immediately he placed Labienus in charge of

three cohorts, which he left as a protection to the camp. The tenth legion he sent ahead with all the cavalry. Another (**alter**), of which Considius was in command, followed as a reserve. Caesar himself had gone with the soldiers of the tenth legion, whom he especially trusted. Soon the enemy appeared (pass. of **videō**) to the Romans. The tenth legion attacked them at once and killed many with [their] spears. They were assisted by the cavalry, who were afterwards given great praise for [their] valor. Long and fiercely raged-the-battle (it was fought).[1] Little-by-little the Gauls retreated, and were driven-back to-the-foot-of a mountain. Here they renewed the battle with great courage. But they were exhausted with wounds, and so our [troops] had the victory. After this battle, Caesar hastened by forced marches to Alesia, which he besieged with all his forces.

LESSON XI

POSSESSION.

Possessive Genitive: G. 362, 366; A. 214. 1, a, 1, c; B. 198; H. 439.

Possessive Pronouns: G. 362. Remark 1, 309 and 1; A. 197 and a, 196 and g; B. 86. 1, 2, 243. 1; H. 176, 439. Note 4, 440. 1, Note 2, 503.

Dative of Possessor: G. 349; A. 231 and Remark; B. 190, 359. 1; H. 430.

HINTS.

Genitive and Dative: Compare the following:

(a) *The long spear was Caesar's.*

(b) *Caesar had a long spear.*

In Latin, (a) would become

Longa hasta Caesaris erat,

[1] G. 208. 2; A. 146. d; B. 138. IV; H. 302. 6.

while (b) would be

Longam hastam Caesar habēbat,
or **Longa hasta Caesarī erat.**

The genitive with **esse** answers a question as to *whose* an object is; the dative with **esse**, a question as to *what* the owner possesses. THESE CANNOT BE INTERCHANGED.

The two equivalent methods of translating *have* may be graphically represented thus:

	Possessor.	Verb.	Thing Possessed.
English.	Subject,	*have*,	object.
Latin.	Subject,	**habēre**,	object.
	Dative,	**esse**,	subject.

Possessive Pronouns (Adjectives). Remember that for *my, your, our,* the genitives of **ego, tū,** etc., are not to be used, but only the possessive pronouns **meus, tuus,** etc., in agreement with the object possessed. Thus,

my horse, **meus equus.**
our horse, **noster equus.**

For *his, her, its, their,* use the possessive pronoun **suus** when the possessor is the subject of the sentence. Elsewhere use the possessive genitive of the pronoun **is.** Thus,

(a) *The lieutenant gave his (own) horse to the general,* **Lēgātus imperātōrī suum equum dedit.**

(b) *The general accepted his* (the lieutenant's) *present graciously,* **Dōnum ēius imperātor benīgnē accēpit.**

Finally, remember that, unless emphatic, the possessive pronoun is often omitted in Latin.

EXERCISE XI.

In this exercise make sentences using both **habēre** and the dative of the possessor whenever some form of *have* (not auxiliary) is found in the English.

1. The infantry have shields and spears. 2. These horses belong to the cavalry (are the cavalry's). 3. The cavalry

have good horses. 4. We are besieging a town of the Gauls which has brave defenders. 5. The Gauls have a town which we are besieging. 6. Caesar has come with all his forces. 7. The town will be taken by his forces and its defenders slain. 8. The general had a large force of cavalry. 9. The general's forces were large. 10. These large forces are the general's. 11. Whose shouting was heard by our [men]? 12. Our men had a great number of horses. 13. My brother will defend the town with his [own] ships. 14. The general armed part of his forces with shields and arrows. 15. What part of the general's force had shields and arrows? 16. To-morrow they will have swords also. 17. The town which we attacked had a high wall and a broad ditch. 18. The city's wall was high, and its ditches broad. 19. The general led out all the troops which he had. 20. His troops were led by Gabinius, his lieutenant.

LESSON XII

PLACE WHERE. TIME WHEN. EXTENT IN SPACE AND TIME.

Place Where: G. 385, 386 and Remark 2, 388, 411 and Remark 1; A. 258. c, 1, 2, Note 1, d, f, 1, 2; B. 228. 1, a), b), c), 232. 1, 2; H. 483, 484. 1, 2, 485. 2.

Time When: G. 393; A. 256. 1; B. 230. 1, 231; H. 486, 487.

Extent: G. 335, 336; A. 256. 2, 257; B. 181. 1; H. 417.

EXERCISE XII.

1. All the citizens in this town were slain in one day. 2. Three legions are being enrolled at Rome. 3. At daybreak we shall set out for Rome with all the soldiers that we have. 4. We shall reach home in a few hours. 5. Within

the boundaries of Italy were many slaves. **6.** Within three days, O Romans, you will hear the shouts of the enemy. **7.** Shall you be in-the-neighborhood-of Corinth many days? **8.** We shall leave the city in ten days and come to Athens. **9.** I lived two years at Athens and three months in other parts of Greece. 10. Caesar's army went many miles that night. 11. You will march for a whole night toward the river Rhine. 12. Did you stay long at Olympia in the Peloponnese? 13. We staid there many days. 14. In three days the army marched (went) a hundred miles. 15. I was sick at Rome three days. **16.** The enemy's camp was pitched on a hill, ten miles from (ā) ours. 17. The army marched two miles, to-the-foot-of a high mountain. 18. At-the-foot-of this mountain all the troops halted. 19. In all (**tōtus**) Greece there was no city like Athens. **20.** In these places we shall not stay many hours (stay not many hours).

LESSON XIII

GENITIVE OF QUALITY. ABLATIVE OF QUALITY. ABLATIVE OF RESPECT.

Genitive of Quality: G. 365 and Remark; A. 215. Note, a, b; B. 203. 1, a, 2, 5; H. 440. 3.

Ablative of Quality: G. 400 and Remark 1; A. 251 and a; B. 224. 1, 3; H. 473. 2 and Note 2.

Ablative of Respect: G. 397; A. 253; B. 226; H. 480. 2, 3.

HINTS.

It will be worth while, after studying the grammar of this lesson and before writing the exercise, to compare three examples:

(a) Ablative of Quality—

Orgetorix was (a man) of great influence, **Orgetorix māgnā auctōritāte fuit.**

(b) Genitive of Quality—

The Germans were (men) of great stature, **Germānī māgnī corporis erant.**

(c) Ablative of Respect—

The Romans surpassed the enemy in the number of their ships, **Rōmānī hostīs numerō nāvium superābant.**

With regard to the ablative of respect, it will be noticed that English *in* is to be rendered by Latin **in** only when it denotes POSITION ; not when it denotes time, nor when it means *in respect to* or *with regard to.*

EXERCISE XIII.

1. In Italy are mountains of great height. **2.** Do the mountains of Italy surpass [those] of Greece in height? 3. The Rhine and the Rhone are not of equal length. **4.** Iccius was distinguished for his bravery. **5.** Iccius, a man of great bravery, was-in-command-of the town at that time. 6. The Helvetians were unlike the Germans in language and laws. **7.** The Romans excelled other nations in justice. 8. He was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. **9.** The leader who has been placed-in-command-of the army is [a man] of the utmost prudence and courage. 10. The Helvetians surpassed the other Gauls in bravery. **11.** Was Caesar equal to Alexander in [personal] influence? 12. Was Alexander of equal [personal] influence with (**cum**) Caesar? **13.** These mountains were of equal height. 14. A leader of this sort is not always successful. **15.** The books are equal in length, unequal in thickness. **16.** These books are of equal length, but unequal thickness. 17. In kind-

ness and justice he was first of all. 18. The allies of the Latin name were a help to the Romans in the war which they (illī) waged with the Etruscans. 19. Cato was noble in his life. 20. Cato was [a man] of noble life.

LESSON XIV

COMPARISON.

Comparative: G. 296. Remark 1, (a), (b), 297. 2; A. 247 and a, 93. a; B. 217. 1, 2, 240. 1; H. 471 and 1, 498.

Measure of Difference: G. 403; A. 250; B. 223; H. 479. 1, 2, 3.

Superlative: G. 303; A. 93. b, 193; B. 240. 2, 3; H. 498, 159. 2.

HINTS.

In writing the following exercise, it will be well to express comparisons both with and without **quam**, wherever that is possible. Of course **quam** must always be used when the first of the words compared is in any other case than nominative or accusative. Thus, if we should try to translate, without using **quam**, *The farmer's horse is larger than the physician's*, we should have **Agricolae equus māior est medicō**; that is, *The farmer's horse is larger than the physician!*

We must write, therefore, **Agricolae equus māior est quam medicī.**

EXERCISE XIV.

1. The Helvetians were much braver than the rest of the Gauls. 2. The Rhone is very deep, and swifter than the Rhine. 3. Between the Sequani and Helvetians is a very high mountain, which is called Jura. 4. The allies whom Caesar had were rather brave. 5. The route through the [country of] the Sequani was narrower and much more

difficult than the way through our province. **6.** Was not the former route many miles shorter than the latter? 7. The latter was far the easier, and not (**neque**) many miles longer than the other. **8.** Caesar's soldiers were not braver than [those] of Ariovistus. 9. But the latter's soldiers were less skilful than Caesar's. **10.** I persuaded the Gauls more easily than [I did] the Germans. 11. The former were very easily persuaded by the speech of their chief. 12. This speech was very eloquent, but too long. 13. Which (**uter**, i.e. which of the two) is the braver, Caesar or (**an**) Pompey? **14.** Caesar [is] not braver than Pompey, but he is much shrewder. 15. Which of your friends is the dearest to you, Cassius? **16.** Balbus is a dear friend, but Caius is much dearer than Balbus, and Marcus is far the dearest of all. **17.** We shall reach the Rhine very easily. 18. For three hours we advanced through the forest, much more easily than on the previous day. **19.** The Germans were a little braver than the Gauls. 20. To-day we shall march five miles farther than yesterday.

LESSON XV

REVIEW.

EXERCISE XV.

At daybreak Caesar's troops reached a town which the Belgians were besieging. This was eight miles distant from the Romans' camp. Its defenders had-been-holding-out with difficulty for many days, and were now fighting much less bravely. A certain Gaul, Iccius by name, [a man] of the highest influence and nobility among the Remi, was-in-command-of the town. By him (rel. pron.) a messenger was sent to Caesar, who asked for [his] support. Caesar

was easily persuaded, and came to the town with those troops which he then had. By chance he had with him the tenth legion, which surpassed the other legions in bravery.

Meanwhile the enemy hastened towards Caesar's camp, in which a few [men] had been left as defenders, and pitched their own camp less than ten miles from the Romans. This (which) camp was of enormous size, for it extended more than eight miles in breadth (acc.). In a few days a-battle-was-fought (impers. pass. of **pūgnō**); and the Belgians, although (**quamquam**) they surpass all the other Gauls in courage, were beaten by the Romans. Next day they left camp.

LESSON XVI

PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

Partitive Genitive: G. 367, 368, 369 and Remark 1, 370 and Remark 2, 371 and Remarks 1, 2, 372 and Remark 2; A. 216. a, 1, 2, 3, 4, c, d, e; B. 201. 1, a, b, 2, a, b; H. 440. 5, 441, 442. 2, 4, 443, 444. 1.

***Alius* and *Alter*:** G. 319; A. 203, a, b, c; B. 253. 1, 2, 3; H. 516 and 1.

HINTS.

Partitive Genitive. In general this construction, from its similarity to English, offers few difficulties. It will, however, be necessary to make a careful study of the grammar, in order to discover and memorize certain words which are followed by a genitive in Latin contrary to the English usage, such as

nihil bonī, *no good*,

and the like.

With regard to numerals, it will be best to use the ablative with **ex** or **dē** after **ūnus**, **duo**, and **trēs**, even though the grammar allows the genitive.

It should be remembered that the plural of **mille** is followed by the partitive genitive in Latin, although no hint of a genitive is given by the form of the English. Thus,

a thousand soldiers is **mille mīlitēs,**

but *two thousand soldiers* is **duo mīlia mīlitum** (literally, *two thousands of soldiers*).

EXERCISE XVI.

1. A third part of Gaul was inhabited by a people of great bravery. **2.** What plan was formed by those who were present? **3.** What good is there in such a plan? **4.** A man of such integrity does not please all of the citizens. **5.** One of the soldiers was wounded in one hand by a spear. **6.** Both Caesar and Pompey were slain by assassins; the one at Rome, the other in Egypt. 7. The assassins had (in the assassins was) too much courage, too little wisdom. 8. This is the tomb of a man who had enough pride, [but] not enough wisdom. 9. Which of you will fight with one of us? **10.** Ten of us will slay all of you with our hands alone. 11. Titurius was left with three of the cohorts as a protection to that part of the river where (**quā**) the rest of the army was crossing. 12. A few of the swiftest escaped by a gate which had been abandoned (left) by the defenders. 13. Shall all of us be slain by so few of the enemy? **14.** About the third watch of the night some of the soldiers left the camp, one of whom never returned. 15. Shall you return all of my books to-day? **16.** Certain of the enemy, on whose horses was a great weight of silver, were awaiting them near the gates. 17. Stones of great weight were thrown from the walls by some of the defenders; others shot arrows and javelins. **18.** One of us will go in (into) one direction, the other in another. 19. Some fled in one direction, others in another.

20. More grain; who of us? less eloquence; more justice; some good; too much arrogance; more courage; more soldiers; some men.

LESSON XVII

GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

Genitive with Adjectives: G. 374; A. 218. a; B. 204; H. 450, 451. 1, 2.

Genitive with Verbs: G. 376, 377, 378; A. 219 and b, 220, 221. a, b; B. 205, 206. 1, a, b, 2, a, 208. 1, 2, a, b, 209. 1, 2; H. 454. 1, 455, 456, 457.

Questions with *Num*: G. 456; A. 210. c; B. 162. 2, b; H. 378.

HINTS.

Genitive with Adjectives. Notice that where English says *skilled* IN, *sharer* IN, the Latin has *skilled* OF, *sharer* OF. This genitive is not partitive; a sharer is not part of that which he shares, nor a skilful person of that with which his skill is concerned.

Genitive with Verbs. (a) The perfect of **meminī** has the force of a present, the pluperfect of a perfect, the future perfect of a simple future.

(b) Sentences containing the impersonals **paenitet, pudet,** etc., may be written according to the following models:

I repent of this,
= it repents me of this, } **Hūius mē paenitet.**

The soldiers were ashamed of their cowardice = it shamed the soldiers of their cowardice, } **Mīlitēs īgnāviae pudēbat.**

The use of *num*. The statement of the grammars that "**num** expects the answer 'no'" may be made practical as follows:

(a) **Num** should be used in questions of the general form:
You didn't do this, (did you)? **Num hōc fēcistī?**

(b) **Num** may be used as the sign of interrogation in any questions whose form or context implies that the questioner feels sure that his question is absurd or unnecessary in view of the facts—such a question as

Do men gather grapes of thorns? **Num colligunt dē spīnis ūvās?**

Num often suggests irony, anger, or excitement on the part of the questioner.

Num, like **-ne** and **nōnne**, is naturally omitted when the sentence is introduced by another interrogative word, as **quis, ubi, cūr**, etc.

Study the following sentences:

I accused him of parricide: did he shudder? was he disturbed?

Parricīdae eum accūsāvī: num horruit? num est commōtus?

Evidently the prisoner was calm—either innocent or stolid. If we change, now, the question to

Horruitne? estne commōtus?

we feel that the speaker is not sure of the prisoner's bearing under the cross-examination, and wishes to have the testimony of spectators. Lastly, if we write

Nōnne horruit? nōnne est commōtus?

it is clear that the speaker believes that the man *did* shudder and show agitation, and that he wishes to call the attention of the court to this evident fact.

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Many of the Roman generals were skilled in war. 2. They did not forget the laws of their country, did they? 3. They are eager for the praise which the citizens will give them. 4. The consuls will not forget the people, but the

people often forget (sing.) those who serve them (sibi). 5. Did the sharers in this conspiracy remember their oath? 6. The things which I remember are fewer than those which I forget. 7. At Rome the senate-house was full of angry men. 8. The people forgot all that the consul had said. 9. They did not forget the slaughter which the conspirators had planned, did they? 10. We remember the praise with which the victors were extolled at that time. 11. Now, however, we repent of all that praise (all that = so-great). 12. Catiline was accused of many crimes by Cicero, but he was not ashamed of his [misdeeds] (of which he was not ashamed). 13. Do those who never saw Cicero remember him? 14. To Cicero, who was very anxious for praise, great honor was given. 15. He was delighted with the honor, and he will not forget your kindness. 16. You did not remember my words, did you? 17. I shall never forget the things that you have said. 18. Do you not repent of your faults? 19. Are you not ashamed of all the crimes of which you are accused? 20. Are you ashamed of your many great (many and great) kindnesses?

LESSON XVIII

SEPARATION. SOURCE. MATERIAL. REVIEW OF PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS.

Place Whence, Separation: G. 390. 1, 2, 3, Remark, 391 and Remark 1; A. 243. a, b, d, 258. 1, 2, a, and Note 1; B. 214. 1, a, b, c, d, 2, 3, 229. 1, a, b, 2; H. 462. 1, 2, 3, 4, 463, 464. 1, 2, 465. 1.

Origin (Source and Material): G. 395, 396; A. 244. 1, 2, a, c, e; B. 215. 1, 218. 4; H. 467, 469. 1, 2, 470. 1.

Review the references for the Accusative of Limit (Lesson VI); Place Where, and Accusative of Extent (Lesson XII).

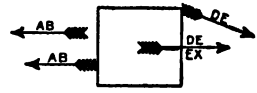
HINTS.

Of; From. Remember that when *of* denotes separation, the ablative and not the genitive must be used. Thus,

He was robbed of all his money, **Omnī pecūniā spoliātus est.**

Remember also that *from* often denotes cause. See sentence 3 of the following exercise.

Prepositions. In addition to the general directions to be found in the grammars, the vocabulary will afford some help as to the use or omission of **ab, dē, ex** with the words denoting separation, etc. The accompanying diagram will suggest the primary meanings of these prepositions. For complete information consult a Latin dictionary.



Compare the diagram in Lesson VI.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. A great army has set out from Italy for Gaul. **2.** We returned from Capua to Rome. 3. The horsemen fled from us from fear of our attack. **4.** The walls of this town have been stripped of all the defenders. **5.** By your words you free me from all my fear. 6. I shall neither withdraw from the city nor desist from my attempt. **7.** The cavalry halted not far from our line-of-battle. **8.** Where have you come from (where from = whence)? From Corinth, which is many miles distant from Rome. 9. The Helvetians were keeping-off the Germans from their territories. **10.** From whom are the Belgians descended? 11. Will you not defend me from my enemies? 12. You are now free from fear and danger. **13.** You have not been deprived of life and liberty.

14. All who lack money will be presented with gifts by the king. **15.** He will give all of us what (the things which) we lack. 16. The spears were made of iron. **17.** They had shields made of skins and swords of bronze. **18.** I came home from the country yesterday; I shall remain in Rome three days. 19. What were the statues made of, which you saw at Rome? 20. Cicero departed from home by ship and set out for Athens.

LESSON XIX

OPUS AND *USUS*. *DIGNUS* AND *INDIGNUS*. ABLATIVE WITH DEPONENTS. INFINITIVE.

Ablative with *Opus* and *Ūsus*: G. 406; A. 243. e and Remark; B. 218. 2, a, b; H. 477. III and Note.

Ablative with *Dignus* and *Indignus*: G. 397. Remark 2; A. 245. a, 1; B. 226. 2; H. 481.

Ablative with Deponents: G. 407; A. 249; B. 218. 1; H. 477. I.

Infinitive as Object (Complementary): G. 423. 1, 2; A. 271 and Note; B. 328. 1, 2; H. 607. 1, 2.

HINTS.

Infinitive. The uses of the Latin infinitive are much fewer than those of the English infinitive. Mark very sharply those cases—like the one found in this lesson—where the infinitive in English can be rendered by the infinitive in Latin. Subsequently your attention will be called to instances where the Latin requires some other construction. This will generally be the case when the English infinitive has the construction of an adjective, as

A charge to keep I have (limits *charge*),

or an adverb, as

I come to bury Caesar (modifies *come*).

Noun constructions of the infinitive will generally correspond in the two languages, although there are important exceptions.

Do not forget that in English *to* is not essential to the infinitive after certain auxiliaries; thus,

I could not bear it = I was not able to bear it.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. I need your help; you need mine. 2. Cicero enjoyed the friendship of Atticus for many years. 3. We shall help all who are worthy of our help. 4. Did the Helvetians gain the sovereignty of all Gaul? 5. They wished to become-masters-of the country which extends from the river Rhine to the ocean. 6. I shall use what (that which) I have; I have no need of (do not need) the help of others. 7. Cannot you use all the legions in this war which you are waging? 8. Did you use the supply of grain which we brought you? 9. Those who were [men] of absolute power in a state which had formerly enjoyed freedom, were called tyrants by the Greeks. 10. Did all of those whom the Greeks called tyrants deserve the name? 11. I will bring you within three days everything (all things) that you need. 12. The hill which we took-possession-of in our last battle (abl. of means) is not suitable for a camp. 13. Those who do not believe your words are unworthy of your friendship. 14. I wish to believe you, Marcus, but I cannot forget your former acts. 15. Whom shall we employ [as] leader? 16. Do you wish to employ Miltiades, the Athenian? 17. The enemy did not cease throwing (to throw) stones. 18. We tried to escape, but we could not evade the sentinels. 19. Do you need to send scouts to-day? 20. The enemy used boats, with which they attempted to cross the river.

LESSON XX

REVIEW.

EXERCISE XX.

At daybreak ambassadors came to Caesar from the town which he was besieging. With many tears they begged-for peace. Caesar demanded from them a hundred of their chief-men as hostages. From the camp they returned to the town, and reported to the nobles the terms which they had been offered. Next day they came to the Roman general and spoke as follows (said these things):

"We cannot refuse the terms which you have offered us. You have laid-waste our fields; our walls have been stripped of their defenders by the arrows of your soldiers. Some of the survivors (those who survive) are sick; others are exhausted with wounds. We have not forgotten our old-time courage, but we are less skilled in war than the Romans. We remember the mildness which you have displayed towards (in) the other states which have surrendered (themselves). We are not ashamed to accept (infinitive) your terms, for we lack both food and clothing. We need your help; we know your justice. Therefore we surrender ourselves and all our possessions to you."

LESSON XXI

SENTENCES OF DESIGN AND TENDENCY.

Final Sentences (Clauses of Purpose): G. 545. 1, 2, 3, 546. 1, 2, 630; A. 317. 1, 2, 3, 331. a, e; B. 282. 1, d, 2, 295. 1, a, 2, 4, 5, a; H. 568. 2, 6, 564. I, II, III, 565. 3, 590.

Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing: G. 550. 1, 2; A. 331. f; B. 296. 2, a; H. 567. 1, 2.

Consecutive Sentences (Clauses of Result): G. 552. 1, 2, 553. 1, 3, 4; A. 319. 1, 3, a, 332. a, 1, 2, 3; B. 284. 1, 297. 1, 2; H. 570, 571. 1, 2, 3.

Sequence of Tenses: G. 509. 1, 510, 512, 513; A. 285. 1, 2, 286, 287. b; B. 267. 1, 2, 3, 268. 1, 6; H. 542, 543, 550.

HINTS.

The Subjunctive. In studying the subjunctive, notice that sentences which employ this mood in Latin fall naturally into two classes: (a) those in which the translation of the Latin subjunctive requires some auxiliary verb or special idiom in the English, and (b) those in which the form of the English does not of itself indicate that the subjunctive is required in Latin.

To (a) belong final sentences, both pure and complementary; thus,

(Pure.)

The soldiers fought { *that they might conquer* / *in order to conquer* / *to conquer* } *the enemy,*

Mīlitēs pūgnāvērunt ut hostis superārent.

(Complementary.)

The general urged the soldiers to conquer (Latin, *that they should conquer*) *the enemy,*

Imperātor mīlitēs hortātus est ut hostīs superārent.

To (b) belong most consecutive sentences; as,

The soldiers fought so bravely that they conquered the enemy,

Mīlitēs tam fortiter pūgnāvērunt ut hostis superāverint.

Final sentences. Here is a case where the English infinitive must not be rendered by the Latin infinitive. The old doggerel is easily remembered:

"With *ask, command, advise,* and *strive,*
By **ut** translate the infinitive;
But not so after **iubeō**, nor
Vetō, nor the verb **cōnor.**"

Sequence of Tenses. We are familiar with this in English. For instance, we say

I hope that I may see you,
but *I hoped that I might see you.*

It is easiest to master the restrictions which Latin places on the use of the tenses of the subjunctive by observing how they are used in each construction. Thus:

Final sentences use only two tenses—present and imperfect.

Consecutive use three commonly—present, imperfect, and perfect—the last of these without regard to the usual law that it must follow only principal tenses.

Sentences after verbs of fearing use all four.

Further treatment of this subject will be found under the lesson on Indirect Questions.

EXERCISE XXI.

1. The general will send scouts to select a suitable place for a camp. 2. The enemy had sent cavalry to await our attack. 3. Our [men] fought so bravely that in a short time the enemy all fled. 4. I advise you to be brave and faithful. 5. The ambassadors asked Caesar to pardon their countrymen. 6. I fear that many have been wounded. 7. Are you afraid that we shall not obey you? 8. Caesar was afraid that the Helvetians would march through the Roman province. 9. He commands the tenth legion neither to advance nor to retreat (write the sentence both with **iubeō** and with **imperō**). 10. Can't you persuade these men to go-away from Rome? 11. Cicero could not persuade all the sharers in the conspiracy to leave the city. 12. That his soldiers might obey him, the leader promised them much (great) money. 13. I wish to go to him, but I fear that he may not receive me. 14. We are afraid that you will go; we do not wish you to go. 15. They used boats in order to

cross (with which they might cross) the river. 16. It happened that no one was in command of this cohort. 17. I will return so quickly that you cannot forget me. 18. The deserter ran quickly in order to escape. 19. He ran so quickly that he escaped [from] those who were pursuing him. 20. I am afraid that I cannot go to Rome this year.

LESSON XXII

INDIRECT QUESTIONS. ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

Subjunctive in Indirect Questions: G. 461, 467 and Remark 2; A. 334 with Headnote and a; B. 300. 1, a, Note b; H. 649. II, 1, 2, 651. 1.

Sequence of Tenses, Continued: G. 511, 514. Review references under Lesson XXI for the other grammars.

Accusative and Infinitive: G. 527, 530 (526, 529 in the larger grammar), 531; A. 336. 1, 2, a, 1, 336 A; B. 270. 1, a), b), c), 317. a: H. 617, 618, 619, 641, 642.

HINTS.

Indirect Questions. Here, as in consecutive sentences, English usually employs no auxiliary, such as *should* or *might*, to correspond with the use of the subjunctive which is necessary in turning indirect questions into Latin. Sometimes these clauses are confounded with relative clauses. Remember that indirect questions (a) must be introduced by some interrogative word, and (b) are substantive clauses, being either the subject or the object of some verb of the class described in the grammar (rarely appositive). Thus,

Subject:	*What you did*	*was seen,*
	Quid facerēs	**vīsum est.**
Object:	*We saw*	*what you did,*
	Vīdimus	**quid facerēs.**

Accusative and Infinitive. Recast on the following plan all sentences introduced by *that* after verbs of declaring, etc.—the same sort of verbs as those which may be followed by the indirect question.

He said that he would come = He said himself to be about to come, **Dīxit sē ventūrum (esse).**

Keep **dīxit sē ventūrum** in your mind as an antidote against the common mistake of beginning such sentences **dīxit ut.** Remember that **dīxit *sē* ventūrum** means that A said that he (himself) would come; **dīxit *eum* ventūrum,** that A said that he (some one else) would come.

Tenses of the Infinitive. (a) Remember that *shall* and *will, should* and *would,* are the usual signs of the future infinitive, as in the above example. (b) In a sentence of the form

He said that he was coming,

remember that this regularly indicates that the person concerned said

"I am coming,"

using the present tense. Now, as the tense of the infinitive always coincides in time with the tense used by the speaker *when he spoke,* and has nothing whatever to do with the tense of the verb which introduces the quotation, we must write this with the *present* infinitive; thus,

Dīxit sē venīre.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. I know whom you saw. 2. I know that you saw my sister. 3. We heard what you were saying. 4. The man whom you saw said that he would help us. 5. Did you not know what he had said to me? 6. He believes that you

are his friend. 7. Will you not ask him what his brother's name is? 8. The general thinks that his soldiers will not obey him; he fears that they will run-away (= flee). 9. I asked the men why they were tired. 10. They replied that they lacked food, and had not (and not = **neque**) slept for two nights (abl. because following a negative). 11. I will tell you what I think of (**dē**) your new plan. 12. I think that it is neither good nor wise. 13. I came to tell you why I was angry with you (dat.). 14. I came to tell you that I was angry with your brother. 15. Labienus asked Caesar what town he was going to attack. 16. The general told him that he was going to attack a strongly-fortified town of the Gauls. 17. Did you ask me why I had not come to see you? 18. I knew that you had often gone to see my brother. 19. Did you not know that I heard your cruel words? 20. I will ask him why he was afraid that the army would not advance.

LESSON XXIII

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE. SUPINE.

Infinitive as Subject: G. 422; A. 270; B. 327. 1; H. 615.

Gerund: G. 425, 426; A. 295; B. 338. 1, 3, 4, 5; H. 624.

Gerundive: G. 427 and Remarks 4 and 5, 428 and Remark 2, 430, 431, 432, 433; A. 296. Note and Remark, 298 and c, 300, 301; B. 339. 1, 2, 3, 4; H. 623 and 1, 625, 626. 1, 2, 628, 629, 630, 631.

Agreement of Adjectives: G. 20. III, 422; A. 29. c; B. 15. 3; H. 70.

Supine in *-tum*: G. 435; A. 302; B. 340. 1, a; H. 633.

HINTS.

Verbals in *-ing*. Distinguish between the English present participle, which is an adjective, and the gerund or "infinitive in *-ing*," which is a noun. Thus,

Participle: *a flying bird*, **volāns avis.**
Gerund: *the power of flying*, **potestās volandī.**

Infinitive as Subject. The infinitive is used in Latin instead of the gerund as the subject of a verb; thus,

English.	Latin.
To walk is easy, = (*It*) *is easy to walk,* = *Walking is easy,*	**Facile est ambulāre.**

Gerund and Gerundive. It will save confusion and prevent mistakes to remember that the gerundive is usually preferred to the gerund wherever the verb is transitive and its object is expressed, and always after a preposition.

EXERCISE XXIII.

The student now has at his command five ways of expressing purpose (final sentences):

1. Subjunctive with **ut** and **nē**.
2. Subjunctive with a relative.
3. **Ad** followed by accusative of gerundive or (if intransitive) gerund.
4. Genitive of gerundive or gerund followed by **causā** or **gratiā**, *for the sake of, on account of.*
5. Supine in **-tum** after verbs of motion.

The following exercise is shorter than the others, because it is intended that every final sentence shall be written in as many of these five ways as possible. With regard to the second one, this should not be used unless the form "who should," etc., is at least intelligible in English.

1. Is it hard to pardon an enemy? 2. We had no opportunity of evading the sentinels. 3. Reinforcements will be sent to save the lives of the citizens. 4. Ambassadors came

to offer terms of peace. 5. Seeing is believing. **6.** By laying-waste the fields the army had deprived the citizens of food. **7.** I shall use the power which you have given me for (**ad**) preserving the lives of my fellow-citizens. **8.** The camp was being fortified so as to resist (for resisting) all attacks. 9. The desire of seeing my friends is very great. **10.** We are all weary with waiting. **11.** Orgetorix had the hope of becoming master of all Gaul. 12. To err is human ; to forgive, divine. 13. I am not ashamed to pardon you, but I have no hope of forgetting your faults. **14.** Forgetting is not a crime, but it is a very great defect. **15.** Caesar was very skilful in conducting wars.

LESSON XXIV

NECESSITY. OBLIGATION. PROPRIETY.

Passive Periphrastic Conjugation: G. 251. 1, 2; A. 113. d, 1, 129, 230; B. 115, 187. II, b; H. 621. 1, 2.

Dative of the Agent: G. 355 and Remark; A. 232 and Note; B. 189. 1, a; H. 431 and 1 with the Footnote.

HINTS.

Must. This is generally expressed by the use of the passive periphrastic conjugation. The English sentence must be recast in the passive form; thus,

English.	Latin.
I must do this, = *This is to-be-done by me,*	**Hōc faciendum est mihi.**

This would also be the translation for

I have to do this.

Notice that when the verb is transitive, the gerundive agrees with the subject of the passive, as **faciendum** with **hōc,**

above. When intransitive, the neuter singular is used (impersonal construction).

Ought. This is expressed in two ways: (a) by **dēbeō** and the present infinitive; thus,

You ought to go away, **Abīre dēbēs,**

and (b) by the impersonal **oportet,** *it behooves, is proper.* When this verb is used, the thing one ought to do is put in the present infinitive with the person as subject-accusative, when the above sentence would read,

Tē abīre oportet,

tē abīre being the subject of **oportet**; or in the subjunctive of a consecutive sentence, but without **ut**; thus,

Abeās oportet.

May. When this word denotes *permission,* or *freedom to perform* an act, as in

May I go with you?

it may be rendered by the impersonal **licet,** *it is allowed,* in the same constructions as **oportet,** or with the dative and infinitive. Thus the above sentence can be translated:

1. **Licetne mē tēcum īre?**
2. **Licetne tēcum eam?**
3. **Licetne mihi tēcum īre?**

Past Tenses. *I ought to have done this*

is **Hōc mē facere oportuit,**
or **Hōc facere dēbuī,**
(not **Hōc fēcisse debeō,** etc.).

The same principle is followed with other verbs of necessity, obligation, and propriety.

EXERCISE XXIV.

1. The citizens must be freed from danger. **2.** Ought we not to pursue the deserters? **3.** You may follow them for ten miles with the cavalry of which you are in command. 4. Must we wait-for the leader who has been placed in command of our legion? 5. You ought to do what you can. 6. I have to do everything which the others can't [do]. **7.** You must leave the city, you may stay here no-longer. **8.** My friends ought to have helped me. 9. Could you not have returned from Rome sooner? **10.** The Gauls will have to fight with the Romans. **11.** What reply ought we to make (what ought we to reply) to the ambassadors? **12.** You must reply that you cannot accept their terms. **13.** We who survive must save the state. 14. May I not do what I have been commanded to do? 15. Soldiers ought to be brave and faithful. 16. They must not flee from the attacks of the enemy. 17. You ought not to fear danger; you must be brave. **18.** We ought not to have laid waste the fields of the Remi. 19. I ought to gain-(my)-request. 20. Men do not do what they wish; they do what they can.

LESSON XXV

COMMANDS. EXHORTATIONS. PROHIBITIONS.

Imperative: G. 266, 267, 268. 1, 2; A. 269. c, d, 1, 2, 3, e, f; B. 281. 1, a), b); H. 560. 2, 4.

Hortatory and Jussive Subjunctive (Optative): G. 263. 3; A. 266. Remark, a, b; B. 274, 275. 1; H. 559. 1, 2.

Prohibitions: G. 271. 2, 263. 2, (b), 3, 275; A. 269. 1, 2, 3, b; B. 281. 2, 276. a, b, c; H. 561. 1.

HINTS.

Remember not to use the imperative mood for prohibitions. For expressing these, **nōlī** and **nōlīte** with the infinitive will be the most useful method.

There will be practically no occasion to use the future imperative except in the case of certain verbs like **memini**, which lack the present form.

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Accept my gifts, Marcus; don't refuse them. **2.** Let the enemy cross the river by the bridge which they have built (made). **3.** Do not ask me to help you; go away. **4.** Let the ambassadors meet at (**in** with acc.) the place which the king has appointed. **5.** Do not compel me to send this unfortunate man away. **6.** Soldiers! be brave; do not forget your wives and children. **7.** Surrender yourselves and all your possessions to me. **8.** Remember me; do not forget my words. **9.** Let us not be angry; let us seek peace. **10.** Let the ambassadors who have come to seek peace be received with respect. **11.** Don't run, Caius; wait for us. **12.** Follow me, friends; don't let the shouting alarm you. **13.** Let us try to take the town, that we may receive our general's praise. **14.** Let all the senate come-together before (**ad**) me and hear what I say. **15.** Tell me why you did not come sooner; don't say that you didn't receive my messages. **16.** Remain at Rome; do not leave the city. **17.** The man (**is**) who runs (fut. perf.) away shall be called a traitor and a coward. **18.** Know that I will not endure this. **19.** Let us persuade the Helvetians to go out from their boundaries. **20.** Do not go out of the country; defend your cities and towns.

LESSON XXVI

REVIEW.

Caesar had to do many things at one time. He saw that the enemy were going to attack, but he feared that the cavalry of the Gauls, which he had stationed as a reinforcement to the Roman infantry, would run away. Therefore he encouraged the soldiers with these words: "Soldiers," said he, "brave men ought never to fear the enemy's attack. Do you not remember who is your leader, and that the safety of your wives and children is in your hands? Fortify the camp so [strongly] that the enemy cannot enter; let two cohorts remain as a protection to the baggage, and the others shoot arrows from the walls. Romans! let not the Gauls see that you are afraid. Gauls! do not appear to desert the Roman people, which has called you friends." Then he sent scouts to see why the enemy did not attack, [and] meanwhile drew up the line-of-battle in front of the camp.

EXERCISES BASED ON CAESAR

These exercises are closely related to the lessons which precede them. It is suggested that as soon as each lesson is finished, the Caesar exercise corresponding be assigned as review work; either simultaneously with the next regular lesson, or as a separate lesson. In these exercises a somewhat greater variety of construction has been found desirable than in the earlier lessons, in order to emphasize the grammatical structure of the chapters of Caesar on which they are based. It is expected that the vocabulary will be found in the text of Caesar, except where special reference is made to the general vocabulary.

I.

See Lesson I.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 1.

1. Did the Belgians inhabit Gaul? 2. Gaul was inhabited by Belgians, Aquitanians, [and] Celts. 3. The languages and the laws of these differed from one another. 4. The rest of the Gauls were surpassed by the Helvetians in many respects (**rēs**). 5. In what direction does the river Rhone extend? 6. How many (**quot**) rivers were [there] in Gaul? 7. What river divided the Aquitanians from the Gauls? 8. One part was occupied by the Belgians. 9. The Germans are nearest to these. 10. Where (**ubi**) is the beginning of the Seine?

II.

See Lesson II.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 2.

1. The boundaries of the Helvetians are narrow. 2. They did not wander widely. 3. A great conspiracy had been formed by the nobility. 4. All the forces of the Helvetians will have gone out from their borders. 5. The length of

their boundaries was not great. 6. To what width did they extend? 7. Great is the courage of the nobility, great their dissatisfaction, great their desire for (of) kingly power. 8. The rivers of Gaul were deep and broad. 9. Mount Jura, the river Rhine, the lake [of] Geneva, [and] the river Rhone hemmed in the Helvetians. 10. Was the length of the rivers Rhine and Rhone very great?

III.

See Lesson III.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 3.

1. Orgetorix, whom they had chosen, swayed them by his influence. 2. An embassy was undertaken by him to those states which were nearest. 3. Whose daughter will be given in marriage to Dumnorix? 4. To whom has Orgetorix given his daughter in marriage? 5. To him who is the most powerful of the Aeduans. 6. The senate had called the father of Casticus "friend." 7. We have established peace by an oath and a pledge. 8. The leadership of the Sequani had been held by the father of Casticus. 9. By whom will these things be accomplished? 10. The departure which they have determined to make will be confirmed by law.

IV.

See Lesson IV.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 4.

1. According to his custom Caesar will appoint a day. 2. Orgetorix was led to trial with all his clan. 3. I rescued myself through my retainers and debtors. 4. Were you compelled to report the matter to the magistrates? 5. A multitude of men will be gathered from all sides. 6. The state will enforce its right by-the-agency-of a multitude of

men. 7. A day was appointed by the Helvetians. 8. On the appointed day we shall plead our case in chains. 9. This matter had roused the state to arms. 10. They have led 10,000 men to the same place.

V.

See Lesson VI.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 5.

1. The Helvetians have decided to burn their towns. 2. They will set out for Noreia. 3. We shall cross the Rhine with the Boii. 4. Are you prepared for a return home? 5. Will you attach us to you as allies? 6. After three months we shall set out from home for the territory of the Norici. 7. To whom was all this grain given (see Vocab.)? 8. By whom has Noreia been besieged? 9. We are all ready for a return home. 10. All hope of return to our towns and villages will have been taken away.

VI.

See Lesson VII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 6.

1. We have persuaded the Allobroges, who are nearest to the Helvetians. 2. The way to the farthest town of the Allobroges is narrow and difficult. 3. One at a time they crossed the Rhone by a ford. 4. You cannot persuade the Roman people by force. 5. Who has subdued the Allobroges? 6. On what day will everything be prepared for departure? 7. They compelled us to allow them to pass through their territory. 8. By what route shall you go from home? 9. By that route which is nearest to the bank of the Rhone. 10. Those who have been subdued by the Roman people cannot restrain the Helvetians.

VII.

See Lesson VIII.—Caesar, *B. G.* I, 7.

1. Caesar will demand soldiers from Gaul. 2. Soldiers will be demanded from the whole province. 3. The Helvetians will send ambassadors to Cæsar, who will report this [fact] to him. 4. The men will not be given the opportunity which they have requested. 5. He reached farther Gaul and cut down the bridge which was before the town [of] Geneva. 6. Who will inform them of Caesar's arrival? 7. The ambassadors who were sent to Caesar were the noblest of the state. 8. Do you not intend to do this [thing]? 9. We will refrain from all mischief. 10. I shall take time to think [it] over; come back on the first of April.

VIII.

See Lesson IX.—Caesar, *B. G.* I, 8.

1. Soldiers are coming together as a help (see Vocab.) to those who are in the fort. 2. The soldiers whom he has with him have built a wall, sixteen feet in height, from the mountain to the lake. 3. You are not able to finish this work. 4. I will not grant anyone a passage through this territory. 5. I will stop those who use force. 6. By day and by night the Helvetians were returning from the river. 7. Into what river does the Lake of Geneva empty? 8. The soldiers have driven them back with missiles. 9. We cannot stop the soldiers who are fortifying the strongholds. 10. The Helvetians are separated from the Sequani by Mount Jura.

IX.

See Lesson XI.—Caesar, *B. G.* I, 9.

1. You will neither (see Vocab.) persuade the Sequani, nor gain your request from them. 2. Orgetorix has a

daughter whom Dumnorix will marry. 3. Dumnorix, who desires a revolution, has married the daughter of a Helvetian. 4. The matter was undertaken by Dumnorix the Aeduan. 5. Who has most influence among the Helvetians? 6. The ambassadors who were sent obtained their request from the state. 7. As many hostages as possible will be sent. 8. We wish to bind by kindness those who desire a revolution. 9. The Helvetians will have many hostages. 10. Will he persuade the states by bribery?

X.

See Lesson XII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 10.

1. In those days there were warlike men in Gaul. 2. I myself will hurry into Italy by forced marches. 3. On the seventh day we shall be outside the province. 4. What legions were in Aquileia? 5. The Centrones were on higher ground, which they had seized. 6. Labienus was placed in command of three legions. 7. Caesar intends to enrol two legions in Italy. 8. We shall try to reach the Rhone in three days. 9. I had been two days in farther Gaul. 10. Those who were attempting to check the army were repulsed in five battles.

XI.

See Lesson XIII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* I, 11.

1. I will defend the Aeduans from the Helvetians. 2. The Helvetians are [men] of great courage (see Vocab.). 3. Do they surpass (see Vocab.) the Roman people in courage? 4. We have devastated the fields of the Allobroges. 5. Our children ought not to be led off to slavery almost in your sight. 6. The Helvetians have come into our fields and are taking our towns. 7. Caesar was informed of (dē) this by

the same ambassadors. 8. We cannot keep their violent attack from our towns. 9. He has nothing left except his children. 10. I shall not wait until they lead (pres. subj.) their forces across the Rhone.

XII.

See Lesson XIV.—Caesar, *B. G.* I, 12.

1. The part which he cut to pieces was greater than that which took to flight. 2. The slowness with which the Saône flows is beyond belief. 3. The Helvetians have led part of their forces across the river. 4. The remaining part has not yet crossed the river. 5. The part which they have led across is much (see Vocab.) greater than that which is on the other side of the Saône. 6. The Helvetians had called the canton Tigurinus. 7. Caesar will avenge the disaster which you have brought on the Roman people. 8. You shall pay the penalty for (of) the injury which you have wrought. 9. We shall attack the rest [when] off their guard. 10. Are not the immortal gods avenging the wrongs of the Romans?

XIII.

See Lesson XVI.—Caesar, *B. G.* I, 13.

1. One of the Helvetians will be sent to him as an ambassador. 2. Twenty of them had engaged in battle. 3. The rest of the forces will not make peace with the Roman people. 4. Some of them were building bridges; others were crossing the river. 5. We shall unexpectedly attack those who are building the bridge by which the river is crossed. 6. Some will go in one direction, others in another. 7. Where does Caesar wish this canton to be? 8. Aid cannot be brought by Divico, the leader, to those who are crossing the river.

9. Our fathers contended by valor, not by deceit. 10. Shall this place where we stand (perf. of **cōnsistō**) take its name from a massacre?

XIV.

See Lesson XVII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* II, 1.

1. All the Belgians are conspiring against the Roman people. 2. The Gauls were not ashamed (see Vocab.) of their fickleness of mind. 3. Are those who have seized the royal power (pl.) skilled (see Vocab.) in war? 4. Our army has not subdued all Gaul. 5. Some are making overtures to those Gauls who desire new forms of government. 6. Caesar will lead our army against those by whom overtures have been made to the Germans. 7. The more influential men in Gaul easily attained this end (**rēs**). 8. You are not ashamed of our army, are you? 9. Caesar was informed of this by frequent reports. 10. Are you willing to hire soldiers?

XV.

See Lesson XVIII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* II, 2 and 3.

1. At the beginning of summer I led the new legions from Gaul. 2. What was going on in the interior [of] Gaul? 3. We are disturbed by the news which comes from the Germans who are in Gaul. 4. The Belgians have unexpectedly conspired against the Roman people. 5. They gave letters to the hostages who were sent to those that live on this side of the Rhine. 6. Not even the Remi will agree with the rest of the Belgians. 7. They intrusted themselves and all their [goods] to the protection of the Germans. 8. I will assist you with grain and inform you about the power of the Belgians. 9. We use the same laws as (which) the Suessiones. 10. Shall you be disturbed by the letters which he has sent?

XVI.

See Lesson XIX.—Caesar, *B. G.* II, 4.

1. The Belgians are, for the most part, descended from the Germans. 2. What we have done is worth remembering (worthy of memory). 3. Diviciacus needed a hundred thousand armed [men]. 4. We shall enjoy the fertile fields of our neighbors. 5. Is Galba worthy of the power which he holds? 6. He is [a man] of the highest (**summus**) justice and wisdom. 7. The fields which you possess are wide and very fertile. 8. In ancient times the Belgians settled in Gaul because of the fertility of that region. 9. Do you lay claim to the supreme command of this war? 10. The Teutons will not pass within our boundaries.

XVII.

See Lesson XXI.—Caesar, *B. G.* II, 5.

1. I shall urge the senate to meet in my presence. 2. Caesar kept the bands of the enemy apart, so as not to fight with all at one time. 3. He commanded the Aeduans to lay waste the fields of the Bellovaci. 4. They have gathered all their forces into one place in order to fortify the camp. 5. The camp was so (see Vocab.) protected by the river on one side that it was safe from the enemy on that side. 6. The Remi can bring supplies to him without risk. 7. They made it possible for supplies to be brought from the rest of the states. 8. I will make it possible for you to lead the army across. 9. The scouts who have been sent can see our camp. 10. Our camp could not be seen by the scouts whom they had sent.

XVIII.

See Lesson XXII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* II, 6 and 7.

1. The Belgians have placed a large body of men about the town. 2. The messengers said that the Belgians had placed a large body of men about the walls. 3. Tell me why (see Vocab.) they have placed these men about the camp. 4. The walls are being stripped of defenders. 5. The guides saw that the walls were being stripped of defenders. 6. The guide sees that the walls are being stripped of defenders. 7. The guide sees what walls are being stripped of defenders. 8. We saw how (**ut**) the same walls were being —had been—stripped of defenders. 9. Archers and slingers will be sent as reinforcements to the townsmen who are besieged in Bibrax. 10. Caesar's camp was pitched less than eight miles from the town whose defenders were being attacked by bowmen and slingers.

XIX.

See Lesson XXIII.—CAESAR, *B. G.* II, 8.

1. The place was not suitable for fighting. 2. There was no opportunity (see Vocab.) of extending the trenches. 3. By surrounding the enemy we shall learn (see Vocab.) what their courage amounts to. 4. Caesar returned to the camp to draw up the line-of-battle. 5. The legions in camp need reinforcements. 6. It is best to refrain from battle. 7. The enemy learned what the courage of our men amounted to. 8. The hill where they had pitched their camp is convenient for drawing up the legions. 9. Did Caesar need the legions which he had last enrolled? 10. This is a suitable place for stationing the artillery.

XX.

See Lesson XXIV.—Caesar, *B. G.* II, 9 and 10.

1. Arms must be prepared. 2. You ought to attack the enemy [when they are] encumbered with baggage. 3. May we begin to cross (make a beginning of crossing)? 4. Caesar's forces had to cross a medium-sized swamp. 5. We must lead the slingers and bowmen across the bridge. 6. The cavalry ought to surround the first [men] whom the enemy lead (fut. perf.) across. 7. The enemy saw that they must cross the river. 8. You may call a council. 9. May each one return home? 10. I cannot persuade our men to advance into an unfavorable position.

XXI.

See Lesson XXV.—Caesar, *B. G.* II, 11.

1. Go out from the camp; do not go out; let us go out; let them go out. 2. I don't understand why you are going away. 3. At daybreak let us hasten to reach home. 4. Send the cavalry ahead during the second watch. 5. Do not place Labienus in command of the cavalry which is hindering the enemy's rear-guard. 6. Let three legions follow the rear. 7. Let us make a stand and resist the attack of the cavalry. 8. Don't be disturbed by the cries of the fugitives (pres. part.). 9. Let us follow the fugitives for many miles. 10. We can follow them without danger.

CONSTRUCTIVE SENTENCES

Each group of sentences should be written after doing the lesson bearing the corresponding number. An illustration of the method to be followed will be found under the first sentence. Both English and Latin should be written.

I.

[1. Construct a sentence containing a Present Progressive and a Direct Object, using the words *speech; make.*

Ōrātiōnem habet,
He is making a speech.]

2. Construct a sentence containing a Future Passive and an Ablative of Agent, using the words *Caesar; river; cross.*

3. Construct an interrogative sentence containing a Present Emphatic and a Direct Object, using the words *river; cross; cavalry.*

II.

1. Pluperfect; Appositive.[1]
   Labienus; enter; camp; lieutenant.
2. Perfect Passive; Ablative of Agent; Predicate Noun.
   Call; Helvetians; enemies; Romans.
3. Future Perfect; Appositive; Predicate Noun.
   Cicero; orator; consul; appoint.

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[1] In this and subsequent exercises the words, "Construct a sentence," etc., are omitted.

III.

1. Accusative of Relative.
   Speech ; be ; good ; hear ; which.
2. Ablative of means.
   Soldiers ; spears ; many ; kill.
3. Genitive of Relative ; Ablative of Cause.
   Roman ; those ; be ; soldiers ; who ; general ; courage ; praise.

IV.

1. Ablative of Attendance.
   Ambassadors ; messages ; come.
2. Ablative of Manner.
   Fear ; great ; camp ; enter ; enemy.
3. Ablative of Means ; Ablative of Attendance.
   Soldier ; enemy ; spear ; slay ; who ; fight.

VI.

1. Dative of Indirect Object.
   Praise; soldier; give; general.
2. Accusative of Limit.
   Gaul ; army ; Caesar ; set-out.
3. Dative of Indirect Object ; Accusative of Limit.
   Camp; return ; where; brave soldiers ; rewards ; general; give.

VII.

1. Dative with Intransitives.
   Helvetians ; Orgetorix ; obey.
2. Dative with Compounds.
   Legion; be-in-command ; lieutenant ; tenth.
3. Three Datives.
   Soldiers ; persuade ; and ; those ; pardon ; who ; Gauls ; money ; give.

VIII.

Impersonal Passives.

1. *Labienus; Caesar; obey.*
2. *Friend; enemy; pardon.*
3. *Believe; you; Dumnorix.*

IX.

1. Dative of the Object For Which.
   Rome; army; protection; remain.
2. Dative with Adjectives.
   Suitable; bridge; be; river; across (**in**).
3. Dative of the Object For Which; Dative with Adjectives.
   Soldiers; faithful; general; help; country.

XI.

1. Possessive Genitive.
   Throne; seize; tribe; chief.
2. Dative of Possessor.
   Have; states; chiefs.
3. Possessive Pronouns.
   Brother; father; my; is; your.
4. **Suus** and **ēius.**
   Father; son; his; slave; in-return-for (**prō** with abl.); *help; give; his.*

XII.

1. Ablative of Place.
   Celts; home; Gaul; be.
2. Ablative of Time.
   All; day; set-out; third; men.
3. Accusative of Extent; Locative.
   Rome; year; stay; two; army.

XIII.

1. Ablative of Quality.
   Integrity; great; Cato; be; man.
2. Genitive of Quality.
   Length; equal; walls; two; be.
3. Ablative of Respect.
   Length; equal; walls; two; be.

XIV.

1. Comparison with **quam.**
   Mountains; hills; higher; be; than.
2. Comparison without **quam.**
   Mountains; hills; higher; be; than.
3. Ablative of Measure of Difference.
   Mountain; this; two miles; hill; higher; that; than; be.

XVI.

Partitive Genitive.

1. *Some; enemy; ships; boats; came; in; others.*
2. *Too much; courage; not; have; Remi.*
3. *Wisdom; advice; your; be; in; enough; not.*

XVII.

1. Genitive with Adjectives.
   Skilled; Romans; war; be.
2. Genitive with Verbs.
   Statues; Rome; which; remember; see.
3. Genitive with Verbs.
   Words; repent; say; many; which.

XVIII.

1. Ablative of the Place Whence.
   Rome; set out; army; Greece; for.

2. Ablative of Separation.
   Danger; Athens; army; free; Roman.
3. Ablative of Origin.
   Be descended; you; who?

XIX.

1. Ablative with **ūtor.**
   Stones; weapons; use; as; slaves.
2. Ablative with **potior.**
   Camp; gain possession of; short time; soldiers.
3. Ablative with **opus.**
   Money; need; help; war; in; as.

XXI.

1. Subjunctive of Purpose (Pure).
   Home; depart; Egypt; conquer; general.
2. Subjunctive of Purpose (Substantive Clause).
   Enemy; advise; town; their; surrender.
3. Subjunctive of Result.
   So; cruel; fear; be; Orgetorix; him; all; that.
4. Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing.
   Fear; army; conquer; not; but; flee.

XXII.

1. Accusative and Infinitive.
   Say; Orgetorix; conspiracy; form; that.
2. Indirect Question.
   Why; know; speech; make; general.
3. Accusative and Infinitive; Indirect Question.
   Hear; to Athens; come; you; not know; Rome; leave; why.

XXIII.

1. Gerundive: accusative.
   Accomplish; for; three; enough; plan; days; be; this.
2. Gerundive: genitive.
   Danger; citizens; great; alarm; be.
3. Infinitive as subject.
   You; good; see; be; friend.
4. Supine in **-tum.**
   Aid; seek; come; ambassadors.

XXIV.

1. Obligation.
   Hear; speech; must; general; soldiers.
2. Propriety.
   Ought; home; to-morrow; return.
3. Permission.
   Province; Helvetians; not; march; through; Roman; may.
4. Possibility.
   Town; take; can; soldiers; not.

XXV.

1. Command.
   City; from; withdraw; soldiers.
2. Prohibition.
   Conspiracy; form; not.
3. Exhortation.
   City; defend; love; which.

VOCABULARY

A

able, be, possum, posse, potuī.
about, dē, *with abl.*
absolute, perpetuus, -a, -um.
accept, accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus.
accomplish, cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus.
account, on —— of, propter, *with acc.*
accuse, accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
across, trāns, *with acc.*
act, factum, -ī, *n.*
admire, admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum.
advance, prōgredior, -ī, -gressus sum; (*to an attack*) sīgna īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus.
advice, cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*
advise, moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
Aeduan, Haeduus, -a, -um.
afraid, be, timeō, -ēre, -uī.
after, post, *with acc.*
afterwards, posteā.
again, iterum.
aid, auxilium, -ī, *n.*
alarm, terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
Alesia, Alesia, -ae, *f.*
Alexander, Alexander, -drī, *m.*
alike, similis, -e.
all, omnis, -e; (*when equivalent to* **the whole**) tōtus, -a, -um, *gen.* tōtīus.
ally, socius, -ī, *m.*
alone, sōlus, -a, -um, *gen.* sōlīus.
Alps, Alpēs, -ium, *m. pl.*
already, iam.
also, etiam; quoque (*postpositive*).
always, semper.
ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
among, inter, *with acc.;* apud, *with acc.*
ancient, antīquus, -a, -um.
and, et (*ordinary connective*); atque (*emphasizes the idea following*); -que (*enclitic, joins things which are thought of as belonging together*); **both ... and,** et...et; **and not,** neque.
and so, itaque.
anger, īra, -ae, *f.*
angry, īrātus, -a, -um.
another, alius, -a, -ud, *gen.* alīus.
anxious for, cupidus, -a, -um.
Apennines, Apennīnus, -ī, *m.*
appear, videor, -ērī, vīsus sum.
appoint, cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus; (*to an office*) creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
approach, appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *with dat.*
approve, probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
Ariovistus, Ariovistus, -ī, *m.*

Aristides, Aristīdēs, -is, *m.*
arm, armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
arms, arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
arrive, adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus.
arrogance, superbia, -ae, *f.*
arrow, sagitta, -ae, *f.*
ashamed, be, pudet, -ēre, -uit, *impers., with acc. of person and gen. of thing.*
Asia, Asia, -ae, *f.*
ask, ask for, petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, *with* ab *and abl. of the person;* (= *inquire*) rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *with acc. of both person and thing.*
assassin, sīcārius, -ī, *m.*
assist, adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus.
at, in *with abl.; locative.*
at length, tandem.
at once, statim.
at the foot of, sub, *with abl.*
Athenian, Athēniēnsis, -e.
Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
attack (*a town*), oppūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; **make an attack on,** impetum facere in, *with acc.*
attempt, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
attempt, cōnātus, -ūs, *m.*
Atticus, Atticus, -ī, *m.*
avoid, vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus ; effugiō, -ere, -fūgī.
await, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.

B

baggage, impedīmenta, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
Balbus, Balbus, -ī, *m.*
banish, expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus.
bank, rīpa, -ae, *f.*
barbarian, barbarus, -ī, *m.*
battle, proelium, -ī, *n.*; pūgna, -ae, *f.*
be, sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.
be able, possum, posse, potuī.
be afraid, timeō, -ēre, -uī.
be ashamed, pudet, -ēre, -uit, *impers., with acc. of person and gen. of thing.*
be descended, orior, -īrī, ortus sum.
be distant, absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus ; distō, -āre.
be in command of, praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *with dat.*
be present, adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *with dat.*
be unacquainted with, nesciō, -īre, -īvī.
beat, superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
because, quod.
become, fīō, fierī, factus sum.
become master of, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum.
beg for, petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus.
behold, cōnspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus.
Belgian, Belga, -ae, *m.*
believe, crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *with dat.*
beloved, cārus, -a, -um.
besiege, oppūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
better, melior, -ius, *adj.*; melius, *adv.*
between, inter, *with acc.*
boat, linter, -tris, *f.*

body, corpus, -oris, *n.*
bold, audāx, -ācis.
boldness, audācia, -ae, *f.*; fortitūdō, -inis, *f.*
book, liber, -bri, *m.*
both, uterque, -traque, -trumque, *gen.* utrīusque.
both ... and, et ... et.
boundaries, fīnēs, -ium, *m. pl.*
brave, fortis, -e.
bravely, fortiter.
bravery, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
breadth, lātitūdō, -inis, *f.*
bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
bright, clārus, -a, -um.
bring, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; (*men*) addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus; (*news*) adferō, -ferre, attulī, adlātus.
bring (to), adferō, -ferre, attulī, adlātus.
broad, lātus, -a, -um.
bronze, aes, aeris, *n.*
brother, frāter, -tris, *m.*
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ī, *n.*
build (*a bridge*), faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus.
but, at; sed; autem (*postpositive*).
by, ā, ab, *with abl.*
by night, noctū.

C

Caesar, Caesar, -aris, *m.*
Caius, Gāius, -ī, *m.*; *often abbreviated* C.
call, appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
camp, castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
can, possum, posse, potuī.
Capua, Capua, -ae, *f.*
Cassius, Cassius, -ī, *m.*
Casticus, Casticus, -ī, *m.*
Cato, Catō, -ōnis, *m.*
cause, causa, -ae, *f.*
cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, *m.*; equitēs, -um, *m. pl.*
cease, dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus.
Celt, Celta, -ae, *m.*
certain, a, quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *subst.*, *and* quoddam, *adj.*; *gen.* cūiusdam.
character, ingenium, -ī, *n.*
chief, chief man, prīnceps, -ipis, *m.*
children, (*of free parents*) līberī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*; (*general word*) puerī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
choose, dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus.
Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, *m.*
citizen, cīvis, -is, *m.*; **my, your**, *etc.*, **fellow-citizens**, meī, tuī, *etc.*, cīvēs.
city, urbs, urbis, *f.*
clothing, vestis, -is, *f.*
cohort, cohors, -rtis, *f.*
collect (*an army*), comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
come, veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventūrus.
come back, reveniō, -īre, -vēnī.
come together, conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventūrus.
command, iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iūssus, *with acc.*; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *with dat.*; **be in command of**, praesum, -esse, -fuī, *with dat.*; **place in command of**, praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, *with dat. and acc.*

command, imperium, -ī, *n.*; by command of, iūssū, *abl. m.*
commander, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
companion, socius, -ī, *m.*
compel, cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus.
concerning, dē, *with abl.*
conduct, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus.
confusion, tumultus, -ūs, *m.*
conquer, superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus.
Considius, Cōnsidius, -ī, *m.*
conspiracy, coniūrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
conspirator, coniūrātus, -ī, *m.*
consul, cōnsul, -ulis, *m.*
contend, contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus.
convey, adferō *or* dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus. (Adferō *emphasizes the recipient*; dēferō, *the act of carrying away.*)
Corinth, Corinthus, -ī, f.
country, (*territory*) ager, -grī, *m.*, *usually in pl.*; (*when the idea of boundaries is prominent, as after words denoting invasion*) fīnēs, -ium, *m. pl.*; (*native land*) patria, -ae, *f.*; (*from a political or national standpoint*) rēs pūblicā, reī pūblicae, *f.*; (*as opposed to the city*) rūs, rūris, *n.*; (*geographical division*) terra, -ae, *f.*
countryman, cīvis, -is, *m. and f.*
courage, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
courier, cursor, -ōris, *m.*
coward, ignāvus, -ī, *m.*
crime, scelus, -eris, *n.*
cross, trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus.
cruel, crūdēlis, -e.
cruelty, crūdēlitās, -ātis, *m.*
custom, mōs, mōris, *m.*
cut down, concīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus.
cut off, interclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus.

D

dagger, sīca, -ae, *f.*
danger, perīculum, -ī, *n.*
dangerous, perīculōsus, -a, -um.
day, diēs, -ēī, *m.* (*and f.*); **next day**, postrīdiē ēius diēī, *or* postrīdiē diē; (*period of*) **three days**, trīduum, -ī, *n.*
daybreak, **at**, prīmā lūce, *abl. f.*
dear, cārus, -a, -um.
deep, altus, -a, -um.
defect, vitium, -ī, *n.*
defend, dēfendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus.
defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.*
demand, imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *with dat. and acc.*
delight, dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
depart, discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.
departure, profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*
deprive, prīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
descended, **be**, orior, -īrī, ortus sum.
desert, relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus.
deserter, perfuga, -ae, *m.*
deserve, dignus sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *with rel. and subj.*
desire, cupiō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus.
desire, cupiditās, -ātis, *f.*

desirous, cupidus, -a, -um.
desist, dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus.
die, morior, morī, mortuus sum.
differ, differō, -ferre, distulī, dīlātus.
difficult, difficilis, -e.
difficulty, difficultās, -ātis, *f.*; **with difficulty**, vix.
direction, pars, -rtis, *f.*
display, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum.
distinguished, īnsīgnis, -e.
disturb, commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus.
ditch, fossa, -ae, *f.*
Diviciacus, Dīviciācus, -ī, m.
divine, dīvīnus, -a, -um.
do, agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus ; faciō -ere, fēcī, factus.
do harm, noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *with dat.*
down from, dē, *with abl.*
drive back, repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsus.
Dumnorix, Dumnorīx, -īgis, *m.*

E

eager, cupidus, -a, -um.
easily, facile.
easy, facilis, -e.
Egypt, Aegyptus, -ī, *f.*
eight, octō.
elect, creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
eloquence, ēloquentia, -ae, *f.*
eloquent, ēloquēns, -entis.
embassy, lēgātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
employ, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum.
encourage, hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
endure, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
enemy (*public*), hostis, -is, *m.*, *usually in pl.*; (*personal*) inimīcus, -ī, *m.*
enjoy, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum; fruor, -ī, frūctus sum, *with abl.*
enormous, ingēns, -entis.
enough, satis, *n.*
enrol, cōnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus.
enter, ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus; intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
equal, aequus, -a, -um ; pār, paris.
err, errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
escape (from), effugiō, -ere, -fūgī, *intrans. or with acc.*
especially, māximē.
establish, cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
Etruscan, Etruscus, -a, -um.
evade, vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
even, etiam.
evening, towards, sub vesperum.
evil, malus, -a, -um.
excel, praecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus ; praestō, -stāre, -stitī ; superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
exchange with one another, inter sē dare.
exhaust, cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus ; **exhausted**, cōnfectus, -a, -um.
exploits, rēs gestae, *f. pl.*
extend, pateō, -ēre, -uī ; **extend to**, pertineō, -ēre, -uī, *with* ad.
extol, efferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus.
eye, oculus, -ī, *m.*

F

fact, rēs, reī, *f.*
faithful, fidēlis, -e.
faithfulness, fidēs, (-ēī), *f.*
famous, clārus, -a, -um.
far, longē, *comp.* longius.
far from, procul ab, *with abl.*
fast, celer, -eris, -ere.
father, pater, -tris, *m.*
fault, vitium, -ī, *n.*
fear, timeō, -ēre, -uī ; vereor, -ērī, -itus sum.
fear, metus, -ūs, *m.* ; timor, -ōris, *m.* (*The general word is* metus ; timor *is especially the fear of future evil.*)
fellow-citizen, meus, tuus, suus, noster, *or* vester, cīvis.
few, paucus, -a, -um.
field, ager, -grī, *m.*
fiercely, ācriter.
fight, dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus ; pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
finally, dēnique ; tandem.
first, *adj.*, prīmus, -a, -um ; *adv.*, prīmum.
flee, fugiō, -ere, fūgī.
flight, fuga, -ae, *f.* ; **put to flight**, in fugam dō, dare, dedī, datus.
foe (public), hostis, -is, *m.*, *usually in pl.* ; (*private*) inimīcus, -ī, *m.*
follow, sequor, -ī, secūtus sum.
follower, socius, -ī, *m.*
food, cibus, -ī, *m.*
(foot), at the foot of, sub *with abl.* ; **to the foot of**, sub *with acc.*
for, (1) *conj.*, nam ; enim (*post-positive*) ; (2) *prep.* (*after a verb of motion*), ad *or* in *with acc.* ; (= *in behalf of*) prō, *with abl.*
force, manus, -ūs, *f.* ; **forces**, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
forced march, māgnum iter, māgnī itineris, *n.*
ford, vadum, -ī, *n.*
forest, silva, -ae, *f.*
forget, oblīvīscor, -ī, -lītus sum, *with gen.*
forgive, īgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus, *with dat.*
form (*a conspiracy*), faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus ; (*a plan*) capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus, *or* ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus.
former, prior, -ōris ; superior, -ōris ; **the former**, ille, -a, -ud, *gen.* illīus.
formerly, ōlim ; quondam.
fortified, strongly, mūnītissimus, -a, -um.
fortify, mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
fourth, quartus, -a, -um.
free, līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
free, līber, -era, -erum ; **free town**, mūnicipium, -ī, *n.*
freedom, lībertās, -ātis, *f.*
friend, amīcus, -ī, *m.*
friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
friendship, amīcitia, -ae, *f.*
from, ā, ab ; dē ; ē, ex ; *with all.*
front, in —— of, prō *with abl.*
full, plēnus, -a, -um.

G

gain a request, impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.

gain possession of, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum, *with abl.*
Galba, Galba, -ae, *m.*
gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
Gaul (*the country*), Gallia, -ae, *f.*
Gaul, a, Gallus, -ī, *m.*
general, dux, ducis, *m.*; imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
Geneva, Genāva, -ae, *f.*
German, Germānus, -ī, *m.*
gift, dōnum, -ī, *n.*
give, dō, dare, dedī, datus.
glad, laetus, -a, -um.
go, eō, īre, iī, itūrus; **go away,** abeō; **go out,** exeō.
good, bonus, -a, -um; **goods,** bona, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
goodness, bonitās, -ātis, *f.*
grain, frūmentum, -ī, *n.*
great, māgnus, -a, -um; (*of men*) *often* summus, -a, -um.
great number, multitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
Greece, Graecia, -ae, *f.*
greedy, cupidus, -a, -um.
Greek, Graecus, -a, -um.
greet, salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
guide, dux, ducis, *m.*

H

halt, cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus.
hand, manus, -ūs, *f.*
happens, it, accidit, -ere, -it.
happy, laetus, -a, -um.
hard, difficilis, -e. [*with dat.*
harm, noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus,
hasten, contendō, -ere, -dī, -tus.
have, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
he, is, (ea, id), *gen.* ēius.
hear, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
heart, pectus, -oris, *n.*, (*literally*, "*breast*").
height, altitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
helmet, galea, -ae, *f.*
help, adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *with dat.*; iuvō *and* adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus, *with acc.*
help, auxilium, -ī, *n.*
Helvetian, Helvetius, ī, *m.*
her, (*personal*) *acc. sing. f. of* (is), ea, (id), *gen.* ēius; (*possessive*) suus, -a, -um; ēius.
here, hīc.
high, altus, -a, -um.
highest, altissimus, -a, -um; summus, -a, -um.
hill, collis, -is, *m.*
himself, (*intensive*) ipse, -a, -um, *gen.* ipsīus; (*reflexive*) suī.
hinder, impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
hindrance, impedīmentum, -ī, *n.*
his, suus, -a, -um; ēius.
hold, teneō, -ēre, -uī; **hold** (*power*), obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus.
hold out, sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus.
home, domus, -ūs, f.; **at home,** *loc.*, domī; **home,** after verbs of motion, *acc.*, domum; **from home,** *abl.*, domō.
honor, honor, -ōris, *m.*
hope, spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
hope, spēs, -eī, *f.*
horse, equus, -ī, *m.*
hostage, obses, -idis, *m.*

hostile, inimīcus, -ā, -um.
hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
however, autem, *postpositive.*
huge, ingēns, -entis.
human, hūmānus, -a, -um.
hundred, centum.

I

I, ego, meī.
Iccius, Iccius, -ī, *m.*
immediately, statim.
in, in, *with abl.;* **in the neighborhood of,** ad *or* circum *with acc.*
in order to, ut, *with subj.*
incite to rebellion, sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
influence, addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus; permoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus. (Addūcō *emphasizes the effect on the actions;* permoveō, *the effect on the feelings of the person influenced.*)
influence, auctōritās, -ātis, *f.*
inform, certiōrem faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus; (*in pass.*) certior fīō, fierī, factus sum.
inhabit, incolō, -ere, -uī, -cultus.
inhabitant, incola, -ae, *m.*
infantry, peditātus, -ūs, *m.;* peditēs, -um, *m. pl.*
injure, noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *with dat.*
institution, īnstitūtum, -ī, *n.*
integrity, innocentia, -ae, *f.*
into, in *with acc.*
iron, ferrum, -ī, *n.*
it, (is, ea), id, *gen.* ēius.
Italy, Ītalia, -ae, *f.*
its, suus, -a, -um; ēius.

J

javelin, pīlum, -ī, *n.*
joy, gaudium, -ī, *n.*
Jura, Iūra, -ae, *m.*
just, iūstus, -a, -um.
justice, iūstitia, -ae, *f.*

K

keep from, arceō, -ēre, -uī.
keep off, prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *generally with* ab.
kill, interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus.
kindness, (*act of kindness*) beneficium, -ī, *n.;* (*the quality*) clēmentia, -ae, *f.*
king, rēx, rēgis, *m.*
know, sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus; *perf. tenses of* cōgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus.

L

Labienus, Labiēnus, -ī, *m.*
lack, careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *with abl.*
land, terra, -ae, *f.*
language, lingua, -ae, *f.*
large, māgnus, -a, -um.
last (*previous*), proximus, -a, -um.
latter, hīc, haec, hōc, *gen.* hūius.
law, lēx, lēgis, *f.*
lay waste, vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
leader (*military*), dux, ducis, *m.;* (*political*), prīnceps, -ipis, *m.*
leadership, prīncipātus, -ūs, *m.*
learn, discō, -ere, didicī.

leave, relinquō, -ere, -līquī, lictus.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, *f.*
length, longitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
less, (*adj.*) minor, -us ; (*subst.*) minus, -ōris, *n.*; (*adv.*) minus.
lest, nē.
liberty, lībertās, -ātis, *f.*
lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
life, vīta, -ae, *f.*
light, lūx, lūcis, *f.*
like, similis, -e.
line-of-battle, aciēs, -ēī, *f.*
little, a, (*with comparatives*) paulō.
little by little, paulātim.
little, too, parum.
live, (*exist*) vīvō, -ere, vīxī ; (*dwell*) habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
long, (*time*) diū, *comp.* diūtius ; (*space*) longus, -a, -um.
longer, no, nōn iam.
love, amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.

M

make, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus ; **make a speech,** ōrātiōnem habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus ; **make war,** bellum īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *with dat.*
man (*human being*), homō, -inis, *m. and f.*; (*opp. to woman*), vir, virī, *m.*
manner, modus, -ī, *m.*
many, multī, -ae, -a.
march, iter faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus.
march, forced, māgnum iter, māgnī itineris, *n.*
master, dominus, -ī, *m.*
master, become —— of, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum, *with abl.*
may, licet, -ēre, licuit *and* licitum est, *impers., with dat.*
meanwhile, intereā; interim.
meet, conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus ; (*in battle*) congredior, -ī, -gressus sum, *with* cum *and abl.*
message, nūntius, -ī, *m.*; mandātum, -ī, *n.*
Messala, Messāla, -ae, *m.*
mighty, potēns, -entis.
mildness, mānsuētūdō, -dinis, *f.*
mile, mīlle passuum, *pl.* mīlia passuum, *n.*
Miltiades, Miltiadēs, -is, *m.*
mine, meus, -a, -um.
missile, tēlum, -ī, *n.*
money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*
moon, lūna, -ae, *f.*
more, plūs, plūris, *n.*; (*of extent*) amplius ; (*with adjs.*) magis.
much, multus, -a, -um ; (*with comparatives*) multō.
my, meus, -a, -um.

N

name, nōmen, -inis, *n.*
name, nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
narrow, angustus, -a, -um.
nation, (*foreign*) gēns, -entis, *f.*; nātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; (*Roman or foreign*) populus, -ī, *m.*
near, ad *or* apud *with acc.* (*of names of towns, rivers, etc.*).
nearest, proximus, -a, -um.
need, opus *or* ūsus, *with abl.*

neighborhood of, to the, ad, *with acc.*
neither ... nor, neque (nec) ... neque (nec); (*in final clauses*) nēve.
never, numquam.
new, novus, -a, -um.
news, nūntius, -ī, *m.*
next day, posterō diē, *abl.*
night, nox, -ctis, *f.*; **by night,** noctū.
noble, nōbilis, -e.
nobility, nōbilitās, -ātis, *f.*
no longer, nōn iam.
nor, neque (nec); (*with final clauses*) nēve.
no, not, nōn.
nothing, nihil.
now, iam.
number, numerus, -ī, *m.*; **great number,** multitūdō, -dinis, *f.*

O

oath, iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, *n., only in sing.*
obey, pāreō, -ēre, -uī, *with dat.*
ocean, Ōceanus, -ī, *m.*
of (*when it means concerning*), dē *with abl.*
of this sort, ēius modī.
offer, offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus.
often, saepe.
old-time, prīstinus, -a, -um.
Olympia, Olympia, -ae, *f.*
on, in *with abl.*
on account of, (1) ob *or* propter *with acc.*; (2) *abl. of cause*; (3) causā *or* grātiā *following a gen.*
one, ūnus, -a, -um, *gen.* ūnīus; **one** (*of two*), alter, -era, -erum, *gen.* alterius.
one another, with, inter sē.
opportunity, potestās, -ātis, *f.*
or, aut; vel; (in double questions) an.
orator, ōrātor, -ōris, *m.*
Orgetorix, Orgetorīx, -īgis, *m.*
other, (1) (*an*) **other,** alius, -a, -ud, *gen.* alīus; (2) (*the*) **other** (*of two*), alter, -era, -erum, *gen.* alterius; (3) **the other,** cēterus, -a, -um.
ought, dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus; oportet, -ēre, -uit, *impers.*
our, ours, noster, -tra, -trum; **our men,** nostrī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
over (*bridge —— river*), in *with abl.*
own, *the various possessives* meus, tuus, *etc., sometimes emphasized by the addition of* ipsīus, ipsōrum, ipsārum.

P

pale, pallidus, -a, -um.
palisade, vallum, -ī, *n.*
pardon, ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus, *with dat.*
part, pars, -rtis, *f.*
peace, pāx, pācis, *f.*
peasant, rūsticus, -ī, *m.*
pen, penna, -ae, *f.* [-ī, *f.*
Peloponnese, Peloponnēsus,
people, (1) (*nation*) populus, -ī, *m.*, gēns, gentis, *f.*; (2) **people,** (*in general*) hominēs, -um, *m. pl.*

persuade, persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, *with dat.*
Piso, Pīsō, -ōnis, *m.*
pitch, pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus.
place, locus, -ī, *m.*
place in command of, praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, *with dat. and acc.*
plain, campus, -ī, *m.*; plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.*
plan, cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*
plan, cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
pleasant, iūcundus, -a, -um.
please, dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *with dat.*
pleasing, grātus, -a, -um.
pleasure, laetitia, -ae, *f.*
pledge, fidēs, (eī), *f.*
Pompey, Pompēius, -ī, *m.*
possess, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
possessions, bona, -ōrum, *n. pl.*; **all my, your**, *etc.*, **possessions**, mea, tua, *etc.*, omnia.
possession of, take, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum, *with abl.*
power, potestās, -ātis, *f.*; **royal power**, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
powerful, potēns, -entis.
Praeneste, Praeneste, -is, *n. and f.*
praise, laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
praise, laus, -dis, *f.*
prepare, parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
present, dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
present, dōnum, -ī, *n.*; mūnus, -eris, *n.*
present, be, adsum, -esse, -fuī.
preserve, servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
previous, the, proximus, -a, -um.
pride, superbia, -ae, *f.*
prison, carcer, -eris, *m.*
promise, polliceor, -ērī, -itus sum; prōmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus.
protection, praesidium, -ī, *n.*
province, prōvincia, -ae, *f.*
public weal, rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, *f.*
punish, pūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
pursue, persequor, -ī, -secūtus sum.
put to flight, in fugam dō, dare, dedī, datus.

Q

quickly, celeriter.

R

reach, perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, *with* ad, *except with names of towns, etc.*
receive, accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus; *also* recipiō, *particularly of taking again.*
refuse, recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
reinforcement(s), subsidium, -ī, *n.*
remain, maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.
remember, meminī, -isse; memoriā teneō, -ēre, -uī.
Remi, Rēmī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
renew, redintegrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
renown, nōbilitās, -ātis, *f.*
renowned, nōbilis, -e; clārus, -a, -um.
repent, paenitet, -ēre, -uit, *impers., with acc. of person and gen. of thing.*

reply, respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus.
report, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
report, rūmor, -ōris, *m.*
repulse, repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsus.
request, gain a, impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
reserve, subsidium, -ī, *n.*
resist, sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus.
respect, honor, -ōris, *m.*
rest (of), cēterus, -a, -um; reliquus, -a, -um.
retreat, (*in good order*) mē recipiō (tē recipis, sē recipit, *etc.*), -ere, -cēpī, -ceptūs; (*be forced back*) pedem referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus; (*take to flight*) fugiō, -ere, fūgī.
return, (1) (*give back*) reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditus; (2) (*come or go back*) revertor, -ī, -versus sum *and* revertī; redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus.
reward, praemium, -ī, *n.*; mūnus, -eris, *n.*
Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*
Rhone, Rhodanus, -ī, *m.*
river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*
road, via, -ae, *f.*
rob, spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.
Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
rout, in fugam dō, dare, dedī, datus.
route, iter, itineris, *n.*
royal power, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
rule, regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus.
run, currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus; **run away**, fugiō, -ere, fūgī.

S

safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
same, īdem, eadem, idem; *gen.* ēiusdem.
save, servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
say, dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus; (*to introduce direct discourse*) inquit, inquiunt, *placed after one or more words of the quotation.*
Scipio, Scīpiō, -ōnis, *m.*
scout, explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*
sea, mare, -is, *n.*
see, videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus.
seek, petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus.
seize, occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
select, dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus.
Sequanian, Sēquanus, -ī, *m.*
senate, senātus, -ūs, *m.*
senate-house, cūria, -ae, *f.*
send, mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus; **send ahead**, praemittō; **send away**, dīmittō.
sentinels, vigilia, -ae, *f.*, *generally in pl.*
serve, serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, *with* [*dat.*
set out, proficīscor, -ī, -fectus sum.
sharer, particeps, -cipis, *m.*
sharing, particeps, -cipis.
she, (is), ea, (id), *gen.* ēius.
shield, scūtum, -ī, *n.*
ship, nāvis, -is, *f.*
shoot, mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus,
short, brevis, -e.
shout, **shouting**, clāmor, -ōris, *m.*

shrewd, prūdēns, -entis.
shrewdness, prūdentia, -ae, *f.*
sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.
silver, argentum, -ī, *n.*
sister, soror, -ōris, *f.*
six, sex.
size, māgnitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
skilled, **skilful**, perītus, -a, -um.
skin, pellis, -is, *f.*
slain, interfectus, -a, -um.
slay, interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus.
slaughter, caedēs, -is, *f.*
slave, servus, -ī, *m.*
sleep, dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -itūrus.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
so, tam; ita; **and so**, itaque.
so great, tantus, -a, -um.
so that, ut.
soldier, mīles, -itis, *m.*
some, (1) aliquis, -qua, -quid, *subst.*, *and* -quod, *adj.*, gen. alicūius; (2) (*more definite*) nōnnullus, -a, -um; (3) (= *certain*) quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *subst.*, *and* quoddam, *adj.*, gen. cūiusdam.
sometimes, nonnumquam; interdum.
soon, mox.
sooner, mātūrius.
sorrow, dolor, -ōris, *m.*
sort, modus, -ī, *m.*; **what sort of**, quālis, -e; cūius modī; **this sort of**, tālis; ēius modī.
sovereignty, imperium, -ī, *n.*
Spain, Hispānia, -ae, *f.*
spare, parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsus, *with dat.*
speak, loquor, -ī, locūtus sum.
spear, hasta, -ae, *f.*
speech, ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; **make a speech**, ōrātiōnem habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
speed, celeritās, -ātis *f.*; vēlōcitās, -ātis, *f.*
state, (*as an organization or political unit*), cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*; (*as the possession of the people*) rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, *f.*
station, cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus.
statue, statua, -ae, *f.*
stature, corpus, -oris, *n.*
stay, maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.
stone, lapis, -idis, *m.*
strife, discordia, -ae, *f.*
strip, nūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
strongly fortified, mūnītissimus, -a, -um.
successful, fēlīx, fēlīcis.
such, tālis, -e; ēius modī; (*when it means so great*) tantus, -a, -um.
suitable, idōneus, -a, -um.
summer, aestās, -ātis, *f.*
sun, sōl, sōlis, *m.*
supplies, commeātus, -ūs, *m.*
supply, cōpia, -ae, *f.*
support, subsidium, -i, *n.*
surpass, praecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.
surrender, mē dēdō, (tē dēdis, sē dēdit, etc.), dēdere, dēdidī, dēditus.
survive, supersum, -esse, -fuī, *with dat.*
survivors, iī quī supersunt.

swift, celer, -eris, -ere; vēlōx, -ōcis.
sword, gladius, -ī, *m.*

T

tablet, testula, -ae, *f.*
take, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus; (*by storm*) expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
take possession of, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum, *with abl.*
tear, lacrima, -ae, *f.*
tell, dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus.
ten, decem.
tenth, decimus, -a, -um.
terms, condiciōnēs, -um, *f. pl.*
territories, fīnēs, -ium, *m. pl.*
terror, metus, -ūs, *m.*
than, quam.
that, (1) (*dem. pron.*) ille, -a, -ud, *gen.* illīus; is, ea, id, *gen.* ēius; (2) (*rel. pron.*) quī, quae, quod, *gen.* cūius; (3) (*conj.*) ut; **that ... not,** nē.
their, theirs, suus, -a, -um; eōrum, eārum.
Themistocles, Themistoclēs, -is, *m.*
then, tum; deinde (*the latter of a series*).
there, ibi.
therefore, quā rē (*lit.* "*wherefore*").
thickness, crassitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
thing, rēs, reī, *f.*
think, putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; exīstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
third, tertius, -a, -um.
this, hīc, haec, hōc, *gen.* hūius.
thousand, mīlle; *pl.* mīlia, -ium, *n.*
three, trēs, tria; **three days,** trīduum, -ī, *n.*
throne, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
through, per *with acc.*
throw, cōniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus.
thus, sīc.
time, tempus, -oris, *n.*
tired, dēfessus, -a, -um.
Titurius, Titūrius, -ī, *m.*
to, ad *with acc.*, in *with acc.*; **to the foot of,** sub *with acc.*; **to the neighborhood of,** ad *with acc.*
to-day, hodiē.
tomb, sepulcrum, -ī, *n.*
to-morrow, crās.
too little, parum.
too much, nimis.
tower, turris, -is, *f.*
town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*; **free town,** mūnicipium, -ī, *n.*
traitor, prōditor, -ōris, *m.*
tribe, gēns, -entis, *f.*
troops, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*; mīlitēs, -um, *m. pl.*
trust, cōnfīdō, -ere, -fīsus sum. *with dat.*
try, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
two, duo, -ae, -o.
tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, *m.*

U

unacquainted with, be, nesciō, -īre, -īvī.
unfortunate, miser, -era, -erum,
unlike, dissimilis, -e.
use, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum, *with abl.*

use, ūsus, -ūs, *m.*
utmost, summus, -a, -um.

V

valor, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
valuable, pretiōsus, -a, -um.
very, *use the superlative.*
victor, victor, -ōris, *m.*
victorious, victor, -ōris.
victory, victōria, -ae, *f.*
vote, voting-tablet, suffrāgium, -ī, *n.*

W

wage, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus.
wait, wait for, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
wall, mūrus, -ī, *m.*
war, bellum, -ī, *n.*; **make war,** bellum īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -latus, *with dat.*
watch, vigilia, -ae, *f.*
way, via, -ae, *f.*
we, nōs, nostrī *and* nostrum.
weapon, tēlum, -ī, *n.*
weary, dēfessus, -a, -um.
weight, pondus, -eris, *n.*
well, bene.
what sort of, quālis, -e; cūius modī.
when, cum, ubi; (*interrog.*) quandō.
whence, unde.
where, ubi; **from where,** unde.
whether, num; (*in double questions*) utrum, -ne.
which, (1) (*rel.*) quī, quae, quod, *gen.* cūius; (2) (*interr.*) quis, (quae), quid, *subst.*, *and* quod, *adj.*, *gen.* cūius.
whole, tōtus, -a, -um, *gen.* tōtīus.
who, (1) (*rel.*) quī, quae, quod, *gen.* cūius; (2) (*interr.*) quis, (quae), quid, *subst.*. *and* quod, *adj.*, *gen.* cūius.
why, cūr.
wicked, impius, -a, -um.
wife, uxor, -ōris, *f.*
winter, hiems, -is, *f.*
wisdom, (*shrewdness*) prūdentia, -ae, *f.*; (*general word*) sapientia, -ae, *f.*
wise, sapiēns, -entis.
wish, volō, velle, voluī; cupiō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus.
with, cum, *with abl.*; **with one another,** inter sē.
withdraw, discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.
within, in *with abl.*; intrā *with acc.*
woman, mulier, -eris, *f.*
word, verbum, -ī, *n.*
worthy (of), dīgnus, -a, -um, *with abl.*
wound, vulnerō, -are, -āvī, -ātus.
wound, vulnus, -eris, *n.*
write, scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.

Y

year, annus, -ī, *m.*
yesterday, herī.
you, (1) (*sing.*) tū, tuī; (2) (*pl.*) vōs, vestrī *and* vestrum.
your, (*of one person*) tuus, -a, -um; (*of more than one*) vester, -tra, -trum.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

Most of the important new words of each lesson are here printed for preliminary study and memorizing. The numbers correspond to the numbers of the lessons.

VOCABULARY I

chief, prīnceps, -ipis, *m.*
conspiracy, coniūrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; **form a conspiracy**, coniūrātiōnem faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus.
enemy, hostis, -is, *m.*, *generally in pl.*
fear, timeō, -ēre, -uī.
Gaul (*the country*), Gallia, -ae, *f.*; **a Gaul**, Gallus, -ī, *m.*
hear, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
go out, exeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus.
inhabit, incolō, -ere, -uī, -cultus.
march, iter faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus.
part, pars, -rtis, *f.*
province, prōvincia, -ae, *f.*
royal power, throne, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
rule, regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus.
seize, occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
speech, ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; **make a speech**, ōrātiōnem habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
state, cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*
through, per, *with acc.*
tribe, gēns, gentis, *f.*
wage, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus.
war, bellum, -ī, *n.*

VOCABULARY II.

all, omnis, -e.
ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
appoint, elect, creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
attempt, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
bold, audāx, -ācis.
brave, fortis, -e.
brother, frāter, -tris, *m.*
call, appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
exchange with one another, inter sē dō, dare, dedī, datus.
father, pater, -tris, *m.*
friend, amīcus, -ī, *m.*
general, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
have, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
leader, dux, ducis, *m.*

mighty, potēns, -entis.
oath, iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, *n.*
our, noster, -tra, -trum.
people, populus, -ī, *m.*
pledge, fidēs. (eī). *f.*
same, īdem, eadem, idem, *gen.* ēiusdem.

VOCABULARY III

admire admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum.
bravery, courage, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
commander, general, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
choose, dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus.
citizen, cīvis, -is, *m.*
disturb, commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus.
flee, fugiō, -ere, fūgī.
glad, laetus, -a, -um.
guide, leader, dux, ducis, *m.*
height, altitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
high, deep, altus, -a, -um.
news, nūntius, -ī, *m.*; **bring news**, nūntium adferō, -ferre, attulī, adlātus.
route, iter, itineris, *n.*
plain, campus, -ī, m.; plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.*
river, flūmen, -minis, *n.*
see, videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus.
scout, explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*

VOCABULARY IV

children, *'general word'* puerī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*; (*of free parents*) līberī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
defend, dēfendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus.
defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.*
depart, discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.
difficulty, difficultās, -ātis, *f.*
enter, ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus; intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
forces, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
joy, gaudium, -ī, *n.*
please, dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
slay, interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus.
sorrow, dolor, -ōris, *m.*
speed, celeritās, -ātis, *f.*
stone, lapis, -idis, *m.*
sword, gladius, -ī, *m.*; ferrum, -ī, *n.* (*a figurative word, used in such expressions as "slain with the sword"*).
take, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus.
weapon, tēlum, -ī, *n.*
woman, mulier, -eris, *f.*

VOCABULARY V

accomplish, cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus.
already, iam.
camp, castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*

cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, *or the pl. of* eques, -itis, (*horseman*), *m.*
confusion, tumultus, -ūs, *m.*
establish, cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus.
fortify, mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
friendship, amīcitia, -ae, *f.*
incite to rebellion, sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
infantry, peditātus, -ūs, *m.*, *or the pl. of* pedes, -itis, (*foot-soldier*), *m.*
nearest, proximus, -a, -um.
peace, pāx, pācis, *f.*
repulse, repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsus.
shield, scūtum, -ī, *n.*
shouting, clāmor, -ōris, *m.*
size, māgnitūdō, -dinis, *f.*

VOCABULARY VI

convey, adferō *or* dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus. (*See general vocabulary.*)
fact, rēs, reī, *f.*
gift, dōnum, -ī, *n.*
home, domus, -ūs, *f.*
hostage, obses, -idis, *m.*
message, mandātum, -ī, *n.*
nation, gēns, gentis, *f.*; nātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; populus, -ī, *m.* (*See general vocabulary.*)
present, dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
promise, polliceor, -ērī, -itus sum.
report, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; nūntiō, -are, -āvī, -ātus.
reward, praemium, -ī, *n.*; mūnus, -eris, *n.*
send, mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus.
set out, proficīscor, -ī, -fectus sum.
victorious, victor, -ōris.

VOCABULARY VII

be in command of, praesum, -esse, -fuī, *with dat.*
believe, crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *with dat.*
conquer, vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus.
help, adsum, -esse, -fuī, *with dat.*; iuvō *and* adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus, *with acc.*
harm, noceō, -ere, -uī, -itūrus, *with dat.*
make war on, bellum īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *with dat.*
obey, pāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *with dat.*
place in command of, praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, *with dat.*
persuade, persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, *with dat.*
please, placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *with dat.*
spare, parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsus, *with dat.*
serve, serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, *with dat.*
tenth, decimus, -a, -um.

VOCABULARY VIII

army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
baggage, impedīmenta, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
enemy (*personal*), inimīcus, -ī, *m.*
faithful, fidēlis, -e.
grain, frūmentum, -ī, *n.*
hinder, impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
master, lord, dominus, -ī, *m.*
pardon, īgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus, *with dat.*
slave, servus, -ī, *m.*
well, bene.

VOCABULARY IX

aid, help, auxilium, -ī, *n.*
departure, profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*
hindrance, impedīmentum, -ī, *n.*
hostile, inimīcus, -a, -um.
like, similis, -e.
money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
plan, cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*; **form a plan**, cōnsilium capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus.
present, dōnum, -ī, *n.*; mūnus, -eris, *n.*
protection, praesidium, -ī, *n.*
reinforcement(s), subsidium, -ī, *n.*
suitable, idōneus, -a, -um.
unlike, dissimilis, -e.
use, ūsus, -ūs, *m.*
weary, dēfessus, -a, -um.

VOCABULARY X

after, post, *with acc.*
afterwards, posteā.
attack, impetum faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus in, *with acc.*
battle, proelium, -ī, *n.*; **renew the battle**, proelium redintegrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
besiege, oppūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
easily, facile.
especially, māximē.
exhausted, cōnfectus, -a, -um.
forced march, māgnum iter, māgnī itineris, *n.*
hasten, contendō, -ere, -di, -tus.
immediately, statim.
leave, relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus.
reserve, reinforcement, subsidium, -ī, *n.*
soon, mox.
to the foot of, sub, *with acc.*
trust, cōnfīdō, -ere, -fīsus sum, *with dat.*
wound, vulnus, -eris, *n.*

VOCABULARY XI

also, quoque, *postpositive*.
arm, armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
attack (*a town*), oppūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
broad, lātus, -a, -um.
city, urbs, urbis, *f.*
come, veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventūrus.
ditch, fossa, -ae, *f.*
great number, multitūdō, -dinis, *f.*; māgnus numerus, māgnī numerī, *m.*
ship, nāvis, -is, *f.*
to-morrow, crās.
town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*
troops, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*; mīlitēs, -um, *m. pl.*
wall, mūrus, -ī, *m.*

VOCABULARY XII

at daybreak, prīma lūce, *abl. fem.*
at the foot of, sub, *with abl.*
camp, castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*; **pitch a camp**, castra pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus.
enrol, cōnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus.
halt, cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī.
hill, collis, -is, *m.*
hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
in the neighborhood of, ad, *with acc.*
month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*
night, nox, -ctis, *f.*
sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.
stay, maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.
within, intrā, *with acc.*
year, annus, -ī, *m.*

VOCABULARY XIII

ally, socius, -ī, *m.*
distinguished, īnsīgnis, -e.
excel, **surpass**, praecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.
influence, auctōritās, -ātis, *f.*
justice, iūstitia, -ae, *f.*
kindness, clēmentia, -ae, *f.*
language, lingua, -ae, *f.*
length, longitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
noble, nōbilis, -e.
of this sort, ēius modī, *gen. m.*
prudence, prūdentia, -ae, *f.*
successful, fēlīx, -īcis.
thickness, crassitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
time, tempus, -oris, *n.*

VOCABULARY XIV

advance, progredior, -ī, -gressus sum.
a little (*with comparatives*), paulō.
dear, cārus, -a, -um.

eloquent, ēloquēns, -entis.
former, ille, -a, -ud, *gen.* illīus.
far, longē.
latter, hīc, haec, hōc, *gen.* hūius.
much, multō.
narrow, angustus, -a, -um.
previous (the), proximus, -a, -um.
rest of (the), reliquus, -a, -um.
swift, vēlōx, -ōcis.
skilful, perītus, -a, -um.
shrewd, prudēns, -entis.

VOCABULARY XV

be distant from, absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus, *with* ā *or* ab *and abl.*
bravely, fortiter.
by chance, forte.
certain (a), quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *subst.*, *and* quoddam, *adj.*, *gen.* cūiusdam.
enormous, ingēns, -entis.
hold out, sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus.
meanwhile, intereā ; interim.
messenger, nūntius, -ī, *m.*
nobility, nōbilitās, -ātis, *f.*
reach, perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, *with* ad *and acc.*, ad *being omitted with names of towns and the like.*
support, subsidium, -ī, *n.*
with difficulty, vix.

VOCABULARY XVI

alone, sōlus, -a, -um, *gen.* sōlīus.
assassin, sīcārius, -ī, *m.*
await, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
be present, adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *with dat.*
direction, pars, -rtis, *f.*
gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
integrity, innocentia, -ae, *f.*
near, ad *or* apud, *with acc.*
pride, arrogance, superbia, -ae, *f.*
return, (1) (*give back*) reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditus ; (2) (*come or go back*) revertor, -ī, -versus sum *and* -vertī ; redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus.
so, tam.
so great, tantus, -a, -um.
wisdom, sapientia, -ae, *f.*
watch, vigilia, -ae, *f.*
weight, pondus, -eris, *n.*

VOCABULARY XVII

accuse, accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
be ashamed, pudet, -ēre, -uit, *impers. with acc. of person and gen. of thing.*
crime, scelus, -eris, *n.*
delight, dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
eager, anxious, cupidus, -a, -um.
extol, efferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus.

forget, oblīviscor, -ī, oblītus sum, *with gen.*
honor, honor, -ōris, *m.*
kindness (*act of*), beneficium, -ī, *n.*
plan, cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
remember, meminī, -isse.
repent, paenitet, -ēre, -uit, *impers. with acc. of person and gen. of thing.*
senate-house, cūria, -ae, *f.*
sharer, particeps, -ipis, *m.*
skilled, skilful, perītus, -a, -um.
slaughter, caedēs, -is, *f.*

VOCABULARY XVIII

attack, impetus, -ūs, *m.*
attempt, cōnātus, -ūs, *m.*
be descended, orior, -īrī, ortus sum.
deprive, prīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
desist, dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus.
free, līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
iron, ferrum, -ī, *n.*
keep off, prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *generally with* ab.
lack, cāreō, -ēre, -uī.
liberty, lībertās, -ātis, *f.*
life, vīta, -ae, *f.*
strip, nūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
yesterday, herī.
withdraw, discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus.

VOCABULARY XIX

absolute, perpetuus, -a, -um.
act, factum, -ī, *n.*
become master of, gain, take possession of, potior, -īrī, -ītus sum.
enjoy, fruor, -ī, frūctus sum ; ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum.
evade, vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
former (a), superior, -ōris. (*Do not confound with* **the former**, *which is* ille.)
last (*i.e.*, *latest*), proximus, -a, -um.
need, opus, *n.* ; ūsus, *m.*
power, potestās, -ātis, *f.*
sentinels, vigilia, -ae, *f.*, *generally in pl.*
supply, cōpia, -ae, *f.*
throw, coniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus.
tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, *m.*
unworthy, indīgnus, -a, -um.
use, employ, ūtor, -ī, -ūsus sum.
worthy, dīgnus, -a, -um.

VOCABULARY XX

accept, accipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus.
beg for, petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus.
clothing, vestis, -is, *f.*
field, ager, -grī, *m.*
food, cibus, -ī, *m.*

lay waste, vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
mildness, mānsuētūdō, -dinis, *f.*
next day, postrīdiē (ēius diēī).
offer, offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus.
old-time, prīstinus, -a, -um.
refuse, recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
surrender, dēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus.
survive, supersum, -esse, -fuī, *with dat.*
tear, lacrima, -ae, *f.*
terms, condiciōnēs, -um, *f. pl.*

VOCABULARY XXI

advance, sīgna īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus.
advise, moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.
boat, linter, -tris, *f.*
bravely, fortiter.
command, imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *with dat.;* iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iūssus, *with acc.*
happen, accidō, -ere, -cidī ; fīō, fierī, factus sum.
quickly, celeriter.
retreat, mē recipiō (tē recipis, sē recipit, *etc.*), -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus.
select, dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus.
short, brevis, -e.
wish, volō, velle, voluī.

VOCABULARY XXII

angry, īrātus, -a, -um.
ask, rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
cruel, crūdēlis, -e.
know, sciō, -īre, -īvī, -itus.
new, novus, -a, -um.
often, saepe.
say, dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus.
sister, soror, -ōris, *f.*
sleep, dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -itūrus.
strongly fortified, *superlative of* mūnītus, -a, -um.
think, putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
wise, sapiēns, -entis.
why, cūr ; quā rē.

VOCABULARY XXIII

conduct, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus.
desire, cupiditās, -ātis, *f.*
divine, dīvīnus, -a, -um.
err, errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
fault, defect, vitium, -ī, *n.*
fellow-citizen, meus, tuus, suus, *etc.*, cīvis, -is, *m.*
hard, dūrus, -a, -um.
human, hūmānus, -a, -um.
opportunity, potestās, -ātis, *f.*
resist, sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus.
save, preserve, servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.

VOCABULARY XXIV

danger, perīculum, -ī, *n.*
deserter, perfuga, -ae, *m.*
free, līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
follow, sequor, -ī, secūtus sum.
gain a request, impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
no longer, nōn iam.
pursue, persequor, -ī, -secūtus sum.
reply, respondeō, -ēre, -dī, -spōnsus.
sooner, mātūrius.

VOCABULARY XXV

appoint, cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus.
come together, meet, conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventūrus.
compel, cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus.
coward, īgnāvus, -ī, *m.*
endure, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
make, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus.
respect, honor, -ōris, *m.*
run, currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus.
run away, fugiō, -ere, fūgī.
send away, āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus.
traitor, prōditor, -ōris, *n.*
unfortunate, miser, -era, -erum; īnfēlīx, -īcis.

VOCABULARY XXVI

cohort, cohors, -rtis, *f.*
desert, relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus.
encourage, hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
in front of, prō, *with abl.*
in one's hands (= in one's power), penes, *with acc.*
line of battle, aciēs, -ēī, *f.*
safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
said he, inquit.
shoot, mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus.
station, cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus.
therefore, quārē (*literally "wherefore"*); igitur (*generally postpositive*).

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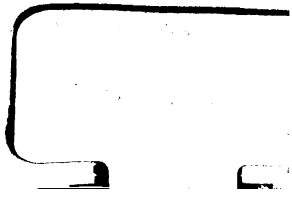
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